THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE HIGHWAY MURDER NEAR CINCINNATI.

A Man Killed for his Money—The Villains Fail to Obtain the Prize.

One of the most calculating, cold-blooded murders which has ever disgraced our city or vicinity took place last night, at about half-past 6 o'clock, on the Lick Run Turnpike, one and a half miles beyond the Brighton House. The victim was James Hughes, a clerk in the office of R. B. Smith & Co., well-known coal dealers of this city, and the object was undoubtedly plunder, as Mr. Hughes had no enemies in the world, but was on his way home at the time with considerable money in his pocket, as was his usual custom, he having passed the same road for many years, as was well known to the public.

We were present at the Coroner's inquest this morning, and give all the facts as developed:—

The first witness called was a boy about thirteen years of age, named Leonard Keller, who states that he was at Mr. Metz's grocery, on the Lick Run Pike, and after having transacted his business he started home, his father's house being nearly a quarter of a mile distant, and about fifty yards from the road. Immediately behind him, say forty yards, he saw three men, and about twenty steps to the rear of them a man riding in a buggy, and the three parties kept at about the same distance apart till they reached the gate, when the boy turned off. All was quiet till he (the boy) entered the yard, and had gone about half way to the house, when he heard some one hallo:—

"Ho! halt! halt!" He immediately turned around, but in a moment he heard three pistol shots, and, being frightened, ran home and met his father on the porch of the house, and related what he had seen.

On being questioned closely, he said the men were not apparently drunk; that one was a very tall man, and the others of medium size; and that he could not tell who it was that cried halt; nor could he say whether the man in the buggy was, or was not, Mr. Hughes, but he supposed it was him, as not more than three minutes intervened between seeing the man in the buggy and finding Mr. Hughes lying dead in the road. He could not describe the dress of the men, but his description of the buggy answered exactly to that in which Mr. Hughes was riding.

The next witness was the father of the boy—Henry Keller—who stated that he knew Hughes well; that he was standing on the porch, waiting for his boy to return from the grocery, when he heard the exclamations, "Ho! Halt! Ho!" but paid no attention to the voice till he heard the pistols crack. He then ran immediately to the place, and found Hughes already dead, one of the shots having penetrated the cerebellum, and the others passing into the stomach. When he reached the spot, two or three minutes after the firing of the pistols, Hughes was dead.

He states that he knew the deceased well, and, under ordinary circumstances, would have known his voice; but he paid no attention to the hallooing at first, and could not say whether it came from him or some one else. The men ran as soon as he (Keller) started from the house.

When we left the room in which the inquest was in progress, the jury had not returned a verdict; but, from all we could gather, we are inclined to believe that the murderers were some of our professional thieves and robbers; that they were aware that Mr. Hughes was in the habit of carrying money with him at night, and that they had intended to rob him, but as he refused to halt at their command, they took his life, but before they could secure their booty they were driven off by Mr. Keller, as already narrated.

We visited the place of the murder this morning, and a pool of blood was then standing in the road. The exact place is just beyond Lick Run village and near the old city workhouse, a mile or more this side of the late residence of the deceased. Mr. Hughes was fifty-nine years of age, and has quite a large family.—*Cincinnati Times, 9th.*

The Mysterious Voyage of Assistant Secretary Seward.

THE OBJECTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says:—The United States gunboat Gettysburg, about whose so called mysterious trip southward there have been so many rumors and conjectures, returned to this harbor yesterday, and is now lying at one of the wharves of the Naval School. Assistant Secretary Seward and wife and servant landed about noon yesterday, and took the evening train for Washington.

Admiral Porter, who accompanied Mr. Seward on his Southern trip, did not go to Washington, but is once more at his post of duty at the Naval School, superintending with his ever-vigilant eye the administration of the various departments of this important institution. We had the pleasure of greeting the Admiral this morning, and congratulating him upon his safe arrival.

All who know Admiral Porter are well aware that he is not the man to divulge State secrets or any other confidential matters, and if there be any State secrets connected with this trip of the Assistant Secretary of State to Southern waters, the public will not be enlightened by any premature disclosures from the Admiral. Without undertaking to speak positively as to the precise aim and purpose of the cruise of the Gettysburg, we think it will be found that the prime object of the cruise was simply for the purpose of giving Mr. Seward, whom, it must be remembered, is still an invalid, the benefit of a sea trip to Southern waters. Mr. Seward's terrible wound, which he received from the murderous hand of the assassin Payne, on the night of the assassination of the lamented President Lincoln and of the attack on Secretary Seward, has never completely healed, and at times causes great suffering. The general health of Mr. Seward has been found to be much better when at sea, and his wound so favorably affected by the sea air that his physicians have advised him to take frequent sea trips, and especially during the winter season. The chief purpose and occasion of this Southern trip was, therefore, to enable Mr. Seward to gain temporary relief from his official duties, and the beneficial effects of sea air in a more genial latitude.

Admiral Porter, as a matter of courtesy and friendship, accompanied Mr. Seward, feeling also a desire to take a sniff of salt air himself. Of course it is not to be supposed either Mr. Seward or Admiral Porter went with their eyes closed, and very probably took a look round with an eye to future contingencies.

The Gettysburg called at Jamaica, and also at Nassau, and made a brief pause off St. Thomas, but learning that port was suffering the combined ravages of cholera and smallpox, and that an alarming mortality was resulting there daily from these diseases, bore away for Nassau, at which point, as I learn, the arrival of the Gettysburg, with the distinguished passengers on board, created no small sensation.

THE PEOPLE OF NASSAU AGITATED.

The people shook their heads, and looked upon the advent of the party as an event of ominous import. What could an officer of Admiral Porter's rank, and no less a person than the Assistant Secretary of State want in visiting Nassau? Some evidently saw, or thought they saw, some "annexation scheme" in the distance. And these apprehensions were not a little heightened by the rumor that gained circulation, that the Admiral had come on a visit of observation as to the capacity of the harbor and its defensive strength: that he was going to inspect their miserable little ports, etc.

These apprehensions gave rise to quite as many and more "mysterious" rumors in regard to the mysterious Gettysburg expedition as have prevailed at home. When the Admiral left he no doubt added not a little to the anxiety of her Majesty's subjects in Nassau by the reports which his pilots must have carried back. As the Gettysburg steamed out the harbor the Admiral ordered soundings to be taken, and made many inquiries as to the depth of the water, and went so far as to ask the pilot if there was sufficient depth of water for a monitor at a certain point. The probabilities, therefore, are that the quiet fun of the Admiral, in playing upon the apprehensions of a nervous Nassau pilot, has, ere this, set afloat a first-class sensation in the small world of Nassau.

SAFETY OF THE FRIGATE LANCASTER.

The Gettysburg confirms the welcome intelligence of the safety of the United States frigate Lancaster, about which there have been so many anxious apprehensions, owing to the very long time which elapsed after she left San Francisco, in June last, before any tidings were had from her. The Lancaster has had a tedious time of it, but has escaped any disaster whatever, except detention from stress of weather and the fact of her engines being out of repair. She was on this coast during the recent heavy westerly gales, and was blown off and actually forced back to Nassau, where the Gettysburg left her, only four days ago, preparing to sail again for the United States. Her officers and crew were all well.

FROM VIRGINIA.

A Historical Reminiscence in the Old Dominion—The Ancestral Mansion of Winfield Scott—Scenes of His Boyhood—Burial Place of the Scott Family—Beautiful Appearance of the Place—Imposing Scenes—Battle of Five Forks.

RICHMOND, Va., February 1.—During the pending dearth of news of a political character, and feeling called upon to maintain the requisite equilibrium of a correspondent, it occurs to me that some reminiscences of rambles among the homes of the *elite* of the Old Dominion, of a national character, may be interesting to your readers. I propose giving a brief description of the time-honored family seats of one of those noble Virginians who graced the nation when the name of Virginia was the synonym of loyalty to to the Union, and of unquestionable national love, and who also stood by that Union when his State had hoisted the banners of treason.

To the ancestral summer residence of that noble hero General Winfield Scott has my attention been recently called, and a much desired interest enkindled to become familiar with its history. The scene of the studies, sports rambles, and memories of his boyish days, the stage upon which his early manhood gained impetus, and gave prestige of that fame which has since emblazoned his name, as the great American hero over the whole civilized world. The mansion was built originally about one hundred and twenty years since in some antiquated style of English architecture, which has almost entirely disappeared, being nearly remodelled by modern additions. The Pegram family, whose name are familiar in the late war, were intimately connected by marriage and intermarriage with the Scotts, and it is supposed the mansion was originally built by them, and afterwards inherited by the Scott's through the marriage of some members of the family, being used conjointly as convenient by both families as a summer residence. About 1838 the whole Scott property was purchased by a Mr. J. Hill Smith, of Richmond, but the portion to which I now allude as being the residence of the General is still in possession of a son of that gentleman, who from motives of patriotism its historic interest, etc., would never be induced to part with it.

This farm adjoins, and is now in full view of Dinwiddie Court House—hence its name, "Village View"—and presents a most charming appearance. The mansion is a commodious antique building, with a verandah in front the length of the whole house, surrounded by every description of farm buiding, ornamented by groves, springs, and orchards. A cultivated garden and grapery, situated upon one of the highest points in the county, environed by as many hills as the famous city on the Tiber. The whole from the leading country road, which passes in front, making a most delightful and pleasing impression. Immediately in the rear of the residence, in full view of the road, is the family burying ground of the Scotts, in an excellent state of preservation, and securely walled in with granite in the manner of old English tombs. In this are deposited the remains of a number of the ancestors of the General and his relatives; but the names of whom I could not exactly ascertain.

The beautiful farm, in common with all others, shows the desolating ravages of war to a great extent: the soil is of the most fertile nature, and is admirably suited to the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, grapes, and all the cereals. Granite of the best quality underlies the *terra firma* and crops out in mammoth boulders in a great many places. The languishing condition of the country, particularly the farming population in this locality, calls here imperatively for the energy, enterprise, and industry of the Yankee, in a beautiful, but neglected and almost despairing region.

The famous "Diamond Spring," in a beautiful grove in the diamond field, on this farm, was the grand scene in the olden times, and even during the late years of secession mania, of imposing political gatherings, barbecues, picnics, and all other summer amusements of the gentry of this and the neighboring counties. Many relatives, I am told, of the great Dinwiddian still live in this section, but are, like the remainder, poverty stricken. I have often wondered that some of the old General's Northern friends and admirers do not appropriate (as his State would have done had he gone with it when the flag of secession was unfurled to the breeze) this sacred spot as a pleasant retreat, by depleting some of their coffers in beautifying and adorning this attractive and now national place.

This would meet with the sympathies and best wishes of the whole North, and would once more make it an oasis in the desert of destruction created in this region by the late horrid war. The battle of Five Forks, the last decisive one of the war, was fought on a portion of this farm. General Sheridan's headquarters were in sight of the mansion, both armies alternately occupying it. My imagination dwells with pleasure on this venerated place.

Failure of the Co-operative Store System at Troy, N. Y.

The system of co-operative grocery and provision stores which was introduced here about two years ago by a number of mechanics, mostly iron-moulders, has finally collapsed. Two family grocery stores were established, one in the Manufacturers' Bank building, in the upper part of the city, and the other on the corner of Fourth and Ida streets, for the accommodation of the down-town customers. Each store has been managed by an agent chosen by a Board of Directors, representing and acting for the stockholders. The first year the stores were in operation the stockholders realized small dividends from their investments, but, from various causes, the investments ceased to be sources of revenue some time since.

On Monday evening last, a meeting of the Board of Directors was held, for the purpose of examining into the financial condition of the system, and hearing the reports of the agents in charge of the stores. The financial returns were found not to be of a very encouraging character, and after a general interchange of sentiment, it was partly agreed to settle up the business, and close the stores. The amount of indebtedness reported from both stores is in the neighborhood of $2500—which amount, or so much thereof as may remain unpaid after the outstanding accounts are squared up and deducted from it, must be paid *pro rata* by the stockholders, of whom there are about two hundred. The stock of goods on hand in the respective stores is comparatively small, so that little can be realized from that source.

The failure of the enterprise is, we understand, attributed by those who are thoroughly acquainted with the facts to mismanagement and want of mutual interest. The experiment started off well, but has finally proved to be unsuccessful. The stockholders, it is rumored, are not at all well pleased at the idea of being compelled to pay up a good sized bill of debts, by assessment.—*Troy Whig.*

Immediate Reconstruction a Duty.

From the Nation.

The absolute rejection of the Constitutional amendment by Mr. Johnson's State Legislatures takes away all excuse for the thought of sanctioning his usurpations by recognizing the validity of the Governments organized by him. It is, in every point of view, as well that this has happened. The amendment, though excellent in itself, would not be a complete settlement of the issues between the North and the South; while the recognition of States organized by a bald usurpation of the Executive, no matter upon what conditions, would be a highly dangerous precedent. In offering such terms to the South, we believe that Congress obeyed the will of the people; but we are confident that the people neither expected nor desired that, if these terms were rejected, Congress should do nothing more. Yet, some influential Republicans in Congress seem to consider the amendment a finality, and to hold Congress bound to wait for the Southern whites to ratify it, even though months and years pass by.

From this view we strongly dissent. The day of grace is past. All the Southern legislatures have met, and all have deliberately rejected the terms offered to them. If these legislatures should reconsider their action, ratify the amendment, and thereupon be recognized by Congress, it may yet be questioned in the courts whether such a ratification is valid; and after such recognition the amendment would clearly have no validity if not ratified by three-fourths of all the States, including those newly recognized. Congress is not bound to run any such risks, nor has it a right to do so.

The main reasons for further action by Congress are, however, to be found in the obvious dangers of delay in reconstruction, and the certainty that such delay will be almost indefinitely prolonged under the present policy. On this point we have frequently expressed our entire concurrence with the most earnest advocates of the Southern cause. It is absurd to deny that the unsettled condition of the South is prejudicial to the North. With no legitimate Government, and with the whole influence of the *de facto* Governments tending to injustice, inequality, and insecurity, it is impossible that the South should prosper. Nor is it possible for the North to prosper as it should so long as this unsettled state of society exists in one-third of the common country, depriving it of capacity to produce or to purchase as it otherwise would.

The laborers of the South have no security for their liberty or their wages. Capitalists have no security for their investments. How can they safely lend money to Governments which may at any day be overthrown? How can they act under charters from such Governments? We do not wonder that the Southern States have had to allow large discounts on their bonds. We only marvel that such obligations should be salable at any price. The unpleasant situation in which Northern men find themselves at the South is notorious; nor can it be improved without a thorough reorganization of the local Governments. Under such circumstances, the South cannot possibly contribute to the national wealth anything like what it would if law, order, and equality of rights were firmly established.

The political precedent involved in indefinite delay is also worthy of consideration. Ten Governments are in fact controlling the internal affairs of as many States; and Congress neither recognizes nor disavows them by any decisive official act. Yet if they are not legitimate, it is the clear duty of Congress to suppress them and secure to the people regular government; while, if they are legitimate, it is equally the duty of Congress to admit their representatives. A prolongation of the present state of things would be an excuse to future Congresses for either weakness or usurpation, as they might feel disposed.

Even from a merely partisan view of the case the perils of delay seem intolerable. The whole question is put at issue every alternate year. A single defeat would be irremediable; for if the Southern States are once recognized, the act can never be undone. And every year would add to the strength of the existing governments at the South; since toleration would amount to half a recognition, and vast pecuniary interests would become involved with them. Add to these considerations the possibility that at any moment the validity of these governments, as the only ones in existence, may be asserted by the Supreme Court, and the danger that delay will result in a triumph for the South does not seem small.

We therefore urge upon the present Congress the duty of immediate reconstruction. At the very least, an experiment should be made upon one or two States. Conventions should be summoned forthwith, and all the machinery of government be put in motion. We have repeatedly shown that Congress has the power to do this, and that the co-ordinate departments of the Government are bound to abide by the decision of Congress between conflicting Governments. We shall not again set forth our arguments to this effect, because Congress no longer doubts its power, but only hesitates as to the expediency of exercising it.

Those conservative Republicans who oppose further action on this subject, from fear of its effect upon business, are, it seems to us, short-sighted. It must be far better, in a business point of view, to bring this controversy to a head at once, than to let it drag on for years. Uncertainty is the curse of trade, which can accommodate itself to almost any settled state of affairs, but is ruined by doubts and fluctuations.

It is said by some that nothing can be done until Mr. Johnson is removed. But it is very plain that if an impeachment is to be had, an act of reconstruction, imposing simple and unmistakable duties upon the President, will either compel him to submit, or furnish ground for impeachment too clear to be a matter of dispute. Thus, he may be required to issue a proclamation, or to provide for an election, or to do some other act involving a repudiation of the Governments which he has set up. If he fails to comply by the day appointed, he will be so clearly guilty of a misdemeanor that no question can be raised other than one of pure law, upon which no argument need be made by the prosecution. Upon such a charge Mr. Johnson could be impeached, tried, convicted, and removed, within ten days, with the most perfect decorum, fairness, and legality, and with the general approval of the country. His trial upon an indictment such as General Butler presents would occupy six months or a year, while any attempt to supersede him meantime might precipitate us into civil war. On the other hand, if Mr. Johnson obeys the law, his defeat will be so perfect that he can no longer have any power to interpose obstacles in the way of Congressional action, he will mortally offend his present supporters (if he really has any), and must submit to carry out the whole policy of Congress.

Whether, therefore, an impeachment be desired or not, it is evident that the interests of Society, both North and South, demand the early action of Congress upon reconstruction. However imperfect that action may be, it will at least establish something certain where all is now in doubt, and cannot, therefore fail to be beneficial. But we have no fear that the measures of Congress upon this point will not be in the main judiciously framed. The principles which will govern it are well known, and are approved by the country. Now let it act, and act without delay.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 11.

A New Reconstruction Bill.

It is stated that a bill is now being framed, to be reported in a day or two, that will be free from the objectionable features which are contained in the bill now under consideration, and which, it is thought, will meet the views of all the Republican members. Judging from conversations had with several leading members of the House, it would appear that the misunderstanding between Congress and the President is fast approaching a crisis. They think that too long a time has been consumed in useless delay; and it matters not whether the bill introduced by Mr. Stavens, the substitute for it offered by Mr. Banks, or any other bill coinciding with the views of the Republican party, be passed, some such measure will become law before this session closes. The President, in either case, will be placed in the unavoidable position of being forced to execute the law thus enacted, or positively refuse to do so. If he enforces the law he must abandon the policy he has so long been endeavoring to carry out, and if he fails to enforce it he will furnish good and undisputable grounds for his impeachment and removal.

The Tariff Bill.

as it came from the Senate, will be accepted by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, with but few amendments. The iron and steel men are said to be satisfied with the bill as it now stands, but the wool men expect to obtain the duties which were recommended in the House bill, both on the wool and manufactures of wool. The agents of the latter parties will have an interview with the Committee to-morrow for the purpose of obtaining this change, and they claim that it will be made and concurred in by the Senate. The Western members will have good reason to oppose the passage of either of the bills, as it is notorious that they discriminate in favor of the rich and against the consumer of moderate means; and as the opposition will generally vote against the bill, its fate is very uncertain. As an instance of the discrimination in favor of the rich and against the consumer of moderate means, may be mentioned the item of woollen coatings. While the duty is raised from fifty-six to sixty-five per cent. on cloth costing $2·40 per yard in gold, it is raised from seventy-three to ninety-seven per cent. on cloth costing but $1·08 per yard; and on cloth costing $2·60 per yard in gold the duty is sixty-nine per cent., while the cloth costing eighty cents in gold has to pay a duty of eighty-six per cent.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Governor Swann's Speech—Mr. Peabody and Friends—Terrible Storm and Accident—Large Fire, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, February 11.—It is understood that Governor Swann's speech, made at the Philadelphia banquet last week, together with that of Lieutenant-Governor Cox, will appear in to-morrow's *Commercial* of this city.

George Peabody, Mr. Winthrop, Ex-Governor Aiken, and several other distinguished persons, passed through here this morning in a splendid extra car furnished by President John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, *en route* to New York.

There was a terrible wind storm here on Saturday night, and a small boat was upset in the harbor, drowning eight persons, whose names are not known.

The Maryland Chemical Works, owned by William Davidson & Co., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at forty thousand dollars. They were situated near Canton.

From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—Rear-Admiral K. Fletcher, commanding the North Pacific Squadron, reports to the Navy Department the arrival of the United States steamship Saranac off San Francisco, from Guyamas. He reports that the authorities of the republican Government are in the full exercise of their political rights, no disturbance having occurred there since the evacuation by the French.

This Department has despatches conveying intelligence of the embarkation of French and Belgian troops from Vera Cruz, with the intelligence of the withdrawal of the French garrisons from the interior of the country. Those before the City of Mexico have been withdrawn into the city, and are rapidly being removed towards the coast. On the 17th of January about 1800 French and Belgian troops came down from the City of Mexico, and with other troops were embarked for France on board the transport Rhone.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, February 11.—The steamer Moro Castle brings advices from Havana to February 6.

The cholera, smallpox, and yellow fever are still prevailing in St. Thomas. Of the former disease over seven hundred died in five weeks.

The smallpox at Matanzas is abating. The whites have suffered more severely than the blacks.

The Spanish iron-clad Tetuan has arrived at Havana.

Arrival of the Australasian.

NEW YORK, February 11.—The steamship Australasian, with news from Liverpool to the 26th and Queenstown to the 27th ult., has arrived. Her news has been anticipated by the cable.

The steamer El Dorado, from New Orleans, arrived at Liverpool, and the Caroline at Gibraltar.

The ship Sea Foam, from St. Micheal's for Bristol, arrived at Queenstown. She lost her sails and had her rudder sprung.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, February 11.—The schooner Pembroke, from Boston for Pembroke, went ashore on the 8th, near Fox Island, and became a total loss. The crew, rigging, and sails were saved, but the cargo was mostly lost. The vessel was partially insured in the Atlantic Insurance office of New York.

The Wreck of the Dashing Wave.

NEW YORK, February 11.—The ship Dashing Wave, sunk here, lies easy and stands straight. Her main-deck is ten feet under water, and her poop-deck and the top of her after-house is gone.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY STEAMER.

The Emperor Napoleon has addressed the following letter to Madame Ingres:—

"MADAME—I have been deeply concerned at your affliction; the Empress joins with me, and all France participates in your grief. Receive, with my condolence, the assurance of my sympathy. NAPOLEON."

Madame Ingres received similar letters from Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde.

Some of the French journals state that Queen Victoria will go to Germany in the spring, and also visit Paris for a few days to see the Exhibition. The Queen's journey will be quite of a private character, although she will be the guest of the Emperor and Empress.

Mustapha Pacha, brother of the Viceroy of Egypt, has returned to Paris from Nice.

A Letter from the Crown Princess of Prussia.

In acknowledgment of a gift from America to the Prussian soldiers wounded in the late war with Austria, the Crown Princess has written the following letter:—

MY DEAR MADAME VON HOLSZENDORFF:—You must not find fault with me if my retarded, but certainly cordial thanks for your letters and packages are not expressed until to-day. The American preserves only arrived after my departure from Erdmansdorf, but I had handed your note and direction for the preparation of the refreshments to Madame von Munchausen, who was nursing in the hospitals of Erdmansdorf.

She wrote to me that everything had safely arrived, and that the poor patients had been glad to receive the preserves. The object which the kind American lady had in view has, therefore, been fully accomplished, and it remains for me only to say how much I am delighted at such a mark of interest in our dear soldiers from a distance so remote, and to ask you to transmit my thanks to Mrs. Taylor.

I may be permitted, I hope, on this occasion, to mention that I have followed with great interest your efforts in behalf of the wounded. I have no right to praise, but useful efforts and noble labors excite in me a joy which I hope I may take the liberty of expressing. I hope your husband and children are well, and I beg you to remember me to the former.

I remain yours, affectionately,
VICTORIA, Crown Princess of Prussia.
New Palace, Potsdam, November 2, 1866.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Read.—Opinions in the following cases were delivered:—

Baltimore and Philadelphia S. B. Company vs. Brown. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

In re. Ryan Township. Decree reversed, and *procedendo* awarded. Opinion by Read, J.

John Hummell vs. Salt Company of Onondaga. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Read, J.

The case of Merrick vs. Insurance Company was argued.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.—The case of Christman vs. Peterson & Stewart, before reported, was resumed this morning, and is still on trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—George C. Miller vs. Hawkinson & Dickinson. An action to recover commission for selling a house, plaintiff alleging that it was the contract that he should receive commission whether he succeeded in selling the house or not. Defense, that another man than plaintiff sold the house, and the commission was paid to that man. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare.—John H. McEwen vs. Samuel Spang, Executor of the estate of Catharine Carmony, deceased, and Joanna Clendenen, administratrix of Mr. C. Carmony, deceased, who was the husband of the said Catharine Carmony, deceased. An action to recover for medical services rendered. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Brewster and Peirce.—John L. Hopkins vs. Edward Farley. A feigned issue to try the ownership of certain goods levied upon by the Sheriff. Verdict for defendant.

Philip Boyle vs. John Keenan. A landlord and tenant case to recover rent for use and occupation. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Prison cases were before the Court, and a great many of them too. The dock, and the whole of that part of the room at the left of the dock, were crowded with prisoners. His Honor the Judge told the District Attorney to push ahead with the business, and do as much as possible to-day.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

James Murphy plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of diamond rings, valued at $993, the property of William W. Cassidy. Murphy went into Cassidy's jewelry store, on Second street, asking to look at articles for a New-Year's present. Mr. Cassidy showed him some rings, and when he found an opportunity, the boy picked up the box of rings, and rang out, but was caught before he had gone far. Sentenced to the County Prison for two years.

Charles Collins plead guilty to a charge of entering the house No. 1226 Carlton street, with intent to steal. The lady of the house went out one morning early, and in her absence this man went into the house, and was filling his pockets with plunder when the lady returned. Sentenced to two years and six months in the County Prison.

William Miller plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of $59, belonging to Mr. Lukens. He was in the company of Mr. Lukens, and was trusted with money. He had a chance one day, and ran away with a wagon, horse, and the money. Sentenced to nine months in the County Prison.

John Nathans plead guilty to a charge of larceny of a pair of blankets, belonging to Charles Carr. He stole them from the store of Mr. Carr on New Year's day. Sentenced to County Prison for six months.

Michael Kennedy plead guilty to a charge of larceny of a watch, belonging to Patrick Mulligan. Sentenced to County Prison for ten months.

John Daisy plead guilty to a charge of larceny of a suit of clothes, valued at $22, belonging to Mr. Warner. Sentenced to County Prison for nine months.

William C. Smith plead guilty to a charge of larceny of a coat, belong to Mr. Warner. Sentenced to County Prison for nine months.

Francis Lugen plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of lead, valued at $1, belonging to William Advener. Sentenced to County Prison for one year.

James Harris plead guilty to a charge of the larceny, of clothing, of the value of $20, belonging to Richard Brown. Sentenced to County Prison for one year.

John Noble plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a buffalo robe, valued at $120, belonging to Henry Daily. He stole it from a sleigh late one night, and was caught by a policeman as he was carrying it away. Sentenced to County Prison for ten months.

Charles Cummings plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of pocket-knives belonging to A. B. Justice. On the 8th of January Cummings went into Mr. Justice's store, and looked at some goods. After he had left, a large lot of knives were missed. Sentenced to the County Prison for six months.

Mary Jackson plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of clothing valued at twelve dollars, belonging to Eliza Griffith. Mary was boarding with Mrs. Griffith, and perhaps finding she was unable to pay her board, she made the best of a bad case by walking away with a share of Mrs. Griffith's wardrobe.

John White plead guilty to the charge of the larceny of three barrels of molasses belonging to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. White is a drayman in this city, and one day lately, being out of work, he attempted to haul away three barrels of molasses, just to keep in practice. Sentenced to County Prison for one year.

William Bagner plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon his wife.

Jacob Johnson, Charles Schross, and Jacob Hopkins plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of thirty yards of calico. They went into a dry goods store in S. Second street, and quietly stole the goods. Sentenced each to the County Prison for fifteen months.

John Brown plead guilty to a charge of entering a store with intent to commit burglary, and was sentenced to County Prison for three years.

Thomas Moore plead guilty to the charge of the larceny of clothing, belonging to Mary A. Cooper, and was sentenced to County Prison for eighteen months.

John Gray plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of butter, belonging to William K. Peirce, and was sentenced to County Prison for three months.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, February 11, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. 6s of 1881 sold at 108¼, no change; 100⅞ was bid for 10-40s; 108¾ for old 5-20s; and 104⅝@105¼ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57⅞, a slight decline; Little Schuylkill at 34, no change; and Reading at 52⅛, a slight advance. 13⅛ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61 for Norristown; 56½ for Minehill; and 35 for North Pennsylvania.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Spruce and Pine sold at 31, no change. 66½ was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 21⅜ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 14 for Hestonville; 26 for Girard College; and 12 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. North America sold at 235; and Manufacturers' at 32; 103 was bid for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; and 56 for Commercial.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 22⅞ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32½ for preferred do.; 54½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 120 for Morris Canal preferred.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136⅜; 11 A. M., 136½; 12 M., 136⅝; 1 P. M., 136¼, a decline of ⅜ on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

160 sh Reading R.....523⅛

FIRST BOARD.

$350 5-20s '65 cp.....108
$500 City 6s, New...is.100¼
$1200 do... munic. 100¼
$1000 C & Am 6s, '89..c. 94¾
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s.....100
$3300 Pa R 2 m 6s.....97⅝
10 sh Bk of N A.....c.233
26 sh Penna RR...1s. 57⅛
18 do.....c. 57⅜
100 sh Read R.....s5. 52⅝
500 do....s30wn. 52⅝
100 do. s5wn.int 52⅝
70 sh Leh V scr....1s. 17⅛
500 sh Ocean O...s5wn. 2·81

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108¼@108⅜; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1864, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 1865, 107¼@107½; do. new, 105½@105⅝; 10-40s, coupon, 100⅜@100½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 2d series, 105@105¼; 3d series, 105@105⅛. Compounds, December, 1864, 14¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 136⅜@137; Silver ¼s and ½s, 131½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17⅛; do., July, 1864, 16⅛; do., August, 1864, 16⅛; do., October, 1864, 15⅛; do., December, 1864, 14⅛; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10⅜; do. October, 1865, 10⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, February 11.—There is no shipping demand for Flour, and the home consumers purchase very sparingly, only taking enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine, at $8@8·75, extras at $9@10·50, Northwestern extra family at $11@12·50, Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11·75@13·75, and fancy brands at $14·50@16·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7@7·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The movements in the Wheat Market continue of a limited character, but without essential change in prices. Sales of 300 bushels choice Pennsylvania red at $3, some of fair quality at $2·80, and a small lot of No. 1 spring at $2·80; white ranges from $1·35@3 ⅜ bush. Corn is in steady demand at former quotations. Sales of 6000 bushels new yellow at 94c. for Pennsylvania and 96c. for Southern. Oats are quiet, with sales of 1000 bushels at 57c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

There is very little Cloverseed offering, and good and prime lots are in fair request. Sales at $8·27@8 ⅜ 64 lbs. Timothy sells at $3·75@4. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·95@3.

Whisky—The trade is entirely supplied with the "contraband" article, which sells at $1·25@1·75.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, February 11.—Beef Cattle were in better demand this week, at an advance. About 1300 head sold at from 16½@17c. for extra; 17½@18c. for a few choice; 15@16c. for fair to good; and 12@14c. ⅜ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

32 head Owen Smith, Western, 14@16.
25 " A. Christy & Bro., Penna., 16@17.
75 " P. McFillen, Chester co., 6@6½, gross.
95 " P. Hathaway, Western, 14½@16½.
63 " James S. Kirk, Chester county, 14@16.
75 " James McFillen, Western, 8@8½, gross.
63 " Ullman & Bochman, Chester co., 15@17.
96 " Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 14@17.
192 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 13@16½.
25 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 13@14.
22 " H. Chain, Penna., 13@15.
40 " J. & L. Frank, Western, 13@15½.
80 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 13@15½.
60 " Hope & Co., Western, 12@15.
25 " D. Banson, Chester co., 6½@8¼, gross.
60 " B. Hood, Chester county, @16@17½.
82 " Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 12@18.
20 " J. Seldomridge, Chester co., 14½@16.

Cows were in fair demand; 275 head sold at $50@75 for springers, and $60@90 per head for cow and calf.

Sheep were dull and rather lower; 8000 head sold at 6¼@7c. per lb. gross, as to condition.

Hogs were also dull and lower; 3300 head sold at the different yards at $9@10 per 100 lbs. nett, and a few choice at $10·25.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 98¾; Reading, 104⅝; Canton, 46¼; Erie, 69¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98½; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 74⅝; New York Central, 102; Illinois Central, 115; Cumberland preferred, 35½; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 94; Hudson River, 130; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 108⅝; do. do., 1863, 106⅞; do. do., 1864, 107¼; do. do., 1865, 105½; U. S. Ten-forties, 100⅞; Seven-thirties, 105¼; Sterling Exchange, 8⅛; sight bills, 9¼; Gold closed at 136¾.

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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Was the Confederacy a Rebellion?

From the Times.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in discussing the new proposition of some Southern men for an adjustment of the difficulties of the present situation, announces itself as willing to yield on some points, if necessary, to quiet distrust and uneasiness at the North. It especially speaks of the supposition of danger to the public debt from the votes of Southern men for its repudiation, or for the assumption of the Rebel debt, and admits that if an explicit affirmation would quiet these fears, it would be wise to make it. It adds, however, that "the language employed should be inoffensive, and such as honorable men will recognize as applicable," from which general statement we apprehend no one will differ.

Now the language of the proposition in question on the subject is as follows:—

Section 2. The public debt of the United States, authorized by law, shall ever be held sacred and inviolate; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume to pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the Government or authority of the United States.

What could be thought of any man who should declare that this language was offensive or inapplicable? Ought he not to be stigmatized as one who was unable to look at the question in a fair spirit, or unwilling to accept the result of the late struggle, and as one desirous of keeping up the present turmoil, rather than of securing peace and quiet by a reasonable submission?

Yet this is the ground which the *Enquirer* takes. It does not, indeed, in express words describe the section as offensive, and yet it is quite plain that it feels it to be such. "The terms of the second section above," it says, "do not embrace the Confederate debt, and would not bind our faith, as the Confederacy was neither an insurrection nor a rebellion." And yet, while using such language as that, the *Enquirer* talks of the majority of the Northern people as waging a "cruel and unjust war upon our society." If any justification were needed for the adoption of stringent measures against the South, it would be found in the prevalence of just such a spirit as is indicated by these words. The great question of the war was whether the Confederacy was a rebellion or not, and the verdict of arms, to which tribunal the appeal was taken, was emphatically that it was a rebellion, and nothing else. And yet such papers as the *Enquirer* in one breath declare that they have accepted the results of the conflict, and in the next declare that the Confederacy was no rebellion, and shall not be spoken of as such by us, who were the triumphant parties in the struggle.

What if it had been a question to be determined before the Courts, and the final judgment had been given that it was a rebellion, and the defeated party had coolly told the victor that he was willing to arrange the matters with him, but it must be on terms that were not "offensive," and would be binding on an "honorable man," and that anything which spoke of it as a rebellion would not be binding on him? Would not the successful party be rather apt to say that if the other side insisted in this way on still retaining the subject of the controversy, he would try to see what the powers of the Court would accomplish in carrying out its decree?

These people at the South may as well understand that the American nation has decided that the Confederacy was a rebellion, and if they propose to be a part of the nation, it must be accepted as such by them. They must allow it to be spoken of as such in the laws and public documents of the nation, and not consider such an appellation to be offensive. They must understand that when the nation speaks of rebellion, it refers to the Southern Rebellion just as much as to Shay's rebellion or the Whisky Insurrection. Their relations with the nation will never become normal and healthful until they have become educated in their modes of thought to accept that as the actual relation of things.

We do not expect them to feel so all at once in their hearts; but the sooner they come to feel it to be so, the sooner will the discord between them and us be banished. And to arrive at that state, they ought to put a bridle upon their language, and recognize the situation as it is in their words, whatever be the wish of their hearts that it were different. We do not, of course, mean that forms of words alone will restore harmony between the divided sections; but we do say that they will assist powerfully; and that, on the other hand, to persist in a mode of speech which is appropriate only to an opposite result from the actual one, is to prolong the discord and postpone the harmonious reunion of the nation.

The New Bill for the South—The Right Beginning at Last.

From the Herald.

The right beginning is half the battle, and Congress, in beginning at last at Appomattox Court House, gets at the right end of the thread of Southern restoration. The new bill from the Joint Committee of Fifteen, like the pending Constitutional Amendment, covers the difficulty. Chaos reigns from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Over all that unreconstructed region the Dred Scott decision against "niggers" and poor Union whites fearfully prevails. Under Mr. Johnson's State establishments the civil authorities too often wink and connive at the doings of ruffians and outlaws; and when a military officer undertakes their punishment, he is stopped by a revocation of his orders. Hence, the new bill providing temporarily to divide the territory of the ten outside Rebel States into five military districts, each under a Union General, and all under the supervision of General Grant, and the laws and regulations of a military government. This, in wiping out all the unauthorized doings of Mr. Johnson, is going back to the point of Lee's surrender, and beginning the work *de novo*, and the authority and the power are with Congress, and the occasion justifies its proposed action.

The opposition fire-eaters of the House of course regard this bill as a terrible Chinese dragon that is to devour us all without pepper or salt. "The death-knell of civil liberty," "military despotism," "fight for our liberties," "ramparts of the Constitution," "rock the land like an earthquake," "fire, sword, and destruction," and all such trash, twaddle, and fustian, are the staple of their arguments. Give them brimstone and molasses, moonshine and green cheese, doughnuts and bonny clabber, pretzels and lager, fandangoes and fiddlesticks, and you have them. We have described the bill. It is a simple, seasonable, lawful, and practical measure of legislation. It only proposes to relieve Mr. Johnson of the cares and troubles of the States concerned for a short time, and to put them under the care of General Grant. We think this a capital idea.

Mr. Johnson has blundered much worse in his efforts to set up again the disjointed States of the late confederacy than "little Mack" in his unfortunate efforts to put them down. When General Grant took them in hand the kid-glove policy gave way to the naked bayonet, and Quaker guns were heard of no more. He saw that the only argument with the Southern Confederacy was a regular thrashing, and so he thrashed it out of the boots of Jeff. Davis into absolute submission. There never was a job so difficult so neatly and thoroughly done—never in all the world. Just at that point when those Rebel States and their chiefs and followers lay absolutely at the mercy of the Government, and were ready to comply with any terms—just then, had Mr. Johnson not been blinded by his unexpected advancement to the White House, he would have called Congress together and laid this whole business of reconstruction before the two Houses. That was his path of safety and success. In taking the opposite course, and in holding to it, he has brought himself at length to that pass from which he must back out or be cast overboard, like Jonah, into the depths of the sea, whale or no whale to pick him up.

Having forborne until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, Congress, assuming its rightful authority, proposes now to cast aside all this clumsy, slipshod patchwork of reconstruction attempted by Mr. Johnson, and to give General Grant a trial. Is he not the man for the task? Does he not thoroughly understand the necessities of the Rebel States on behalf of law and order, and do not the ruling politicians of those States thoroughly understand him? We dare say that under this bill the very name of Grant will produce such a change all over the South among all classes, Rebel fire-eaters, Yankees, native white loyalists, negroes and all, that they will think the millennium is coming, and thank God for the end of "Andy Johnson's policy." Under his mesmeric shampooing the Southern politicians believe in the delusions that he has given them only their constitutional rights, and that the two Houses of Congress as they stand are illegal, and somehow or other will be compelled to give way to "the Union as it was" and to the South as it was in the Senate of 1860-61, including Jeff. Davis, Toombs, Benjamin, Mason, and Slidell. But General Grant, under this bill, will soon dispel all such mesmerisms. We cannot doubt it when the measure is advocated by such sterling and intelligent Union soldiers as Generals Thomas, Sheridan, Schofield, Baird, Wood, Sickles, and others, whose Southern experience and services, even since the war, entitle them to the highest respect.

As to the present status of the rebellious States, inside or outside, or half way, it is enough that they are not recognized by Congress as reinstated in the general Government under the legislation of the Executive. They stand (excepting Tennessee) as they stood with the surrender of the last of their Rebel armies, subject to the terms of Congress. Mr. Johnson having no authority to prescribe the terms or make the laws of their restoration, all that he has done, in being at last repudiated by Congress, goes for nothing. Such, too, is their condition of general demoralization and confusion, from his blundering policy, that the efficient intervention of Grant is needed to restore the primary elements of law and order. This object he can soon achieve, and then the Constitutional amendment, made the supreme law by three-fourths of the States constituting the general Government, will without difficulty be made the basis of Southern State reorganization, from Virginia to Texas. We care no more for this party or that party than the man in the moon. The *Herald*, regardless of Presidents, parties, or party leaders, aims to be the organ of that public opinion which gives shape to the measures of the Government and the manifest destiny of this great Republic. So now we stand by the sovereignty of Congress as the law-making power of the Union, by the issues of the war and the ultimatum of the North.

The New Reconstruction Bill—Does it Mean what it Seems?

From the World.

The bill for remanding the South to martial law and releasing General Grant from his military subordination to the President, aims at something different from what appears on its face. It is not possible that men of ordinary discernment should pass it with the expectation that it can be executed. It aims to repeal that part of the Constitution which declares the President Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and that part of it which forbids the habeas corpus to be suspended except in times of rebellion or invasion. To expect the Supreme Court to uphold a law repealing certain portions of the Constitution is preposterous. The suddenness with which this bill has been sprung upon the country, as well as the crudeness of its provisions, indicates that it is an impromptu manœuvre to meet an unexpected emergency.

There is no evidence that the idea of this bill occurred to anybody until after the Southern gentlemen, who came to Washington to consult the President, had digested the plan which the South is about to propose as a compromise. That plan was intended to be kept secret until some Southern State had acted upon it; but its premature disclosure in a Richmond paper put the radical Congressmen in possession of it, and they immediately set their wits at work to head it off. The new bill has been begotten and born since the Southern plan came out. It takes everybody by surprise, not because the secret of the Reconstruction Committee was well kept, but because the conception of the bill preceded its birth by so short an interval that there was no secret to keep. It is the fruit of a hard strain suddenly put upon the ingenuity of the radicals.

The reason why the Southern movement carries consternation into the Republican camp is, that it bids fair to frustrate their purpose of postponing restoration until after the Presidential election. It will be carried into the elections of this year as a test question. If the Republican party oppose it they will be defeated, and the way be opened for their easy overthrow in the Presidential contest. They are estopped from opposing it with any effect before the people. They must promptly circumvent it by a *coup de main* or fall before it. The Southern plan runs so closely parallel to the Constitutional amendment which the Republican party have in so many forms indorsed, that the honest men of their party cannot be brought to oppose it. It differs from the Republican amendment by omission, only in failing to disfranchise the Southern leaders—a point having no effect on any permanent policy, and which is treated as transient and subordinate in the amendment itself, the disability being made removable at any time by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

As an offset and compensation, the Southern plan proposes to bestow impartial suffrage irrespective of color, the same property or educational qualification being required alike of all. With what face can the Republicans oppose this offer? Their leaders have a face to do anything, but they cannot carry with them the honest masses whom they have taught to approve of the Constitutional amendment. On every stump and in every political conversation, the Republican leaders will be challenged to state why they reject what is substantially their own plan. They will be required to explain why they denounce this year what they lauded to the skies last. It will be perpetually thrust into their faces that they are willing to keep the Union dissolved for what they themselves confessed was a temporary and minor consideration, and this, too, when that slight change is compensated by the great concession of impartial suffrage. If there is any honesty or fairness remaining among men, the Republican leaders cannot carry the people with them, in rejecting the very terms of restoration which they themselves proposed.

It is their quick perception of the bearing of the Southern plan, and of the infinite embarrassment it must cause them if it gets fairly presented, that has precipitated them into the clumsy manœuvre of putting the South under martial law. This is their mode of making an official declaration that the South has no State Governments. The Southern plan is to be proposed through the Southern State Legislatures, in the regular form of applying for an amendment to the Constitution. An amendment which those States apply for they will be pledged to ratify, thus putting the feasibility of this plan of restoration beyond question. Differing from the Republican amendment but little in substance, it will differ from it entirely in being practicable.

For Congress to pass an immediate resolution declaring that there are no State Legislatures in the South, through which such a plan can be proposed, would be a little too barefaced; and so they have hatched this crude and blundering bill, which enables them to make the declaration with a different ostensible aim. The bill is a proof of their alarm at the new plan, and is designed to head it off by disputing the competence of the Legislatures that are to propose it. Congress will then affect to treat the Southern plan as the irresponsible proposal of usurping bodies of Rebels, of which our Government can no more take cognizance than it could have held intercourse with the Rebel Congress during the war. That this is the dodge which is masked under their absurd bill, we have no doubt.

Martial law can be justified only by some urgent, overpowering necessity; but there is no emergency in the South calling for this extreme measure. It is not intended for the protection of the white inhabitants, and the blacks have all the protection which any legislation can give them, in the comprehensive and stringent Civil Rights bill passed at the last session. Being called for by no necessity, pretending to aim at things for which the amplest legislative provision has already been made, the bill is a false pretense to cover a fraudulent design. If the Southern plan can be got fairly before the country, it will be adopted, and the immediate restoration of the Union which would thereupon follow would bring into the Presidential contest seventy electoral votes certain to be cast against the Republicans. Hence this violent effort to strangle the Southern compromise in its birth.

The Death Penalty.

From the Tribune.

The countrymen of Beccaria have carried to their legitimate conclusion the principles of that remarkable philosopher, and capital punishment is to-day abolished in Italy. This happens at a time when the most advanced and liberal of our own State Governments can rarely be appealed to with success for a commutation of the death sentence. While in republican Massachusetts the gallows still bears its horrible fruit, monarchical Italy is so far enlightened by the liberty she possesses as to have cut away with the axe of a pioneer, that tough old relic of barbarism. Her suffering experience of the policy of public murder taught her the justice of the act. Her history for many decades was a compendious torture—the gibbet set up in the shadow of the church doing a bad business in the making of martyrs or criminals.

Italy, like France, has had opportunity in her day to examine for herself every variety of capital punishment. Every part of Europe has had a full share of the dismal record, dating back to days when executions were thick as leaves in Vallombrosa; when Sir Edward Coke wrote—"What a lamentable thing it is to see so many Christian men and women strangle on that cursed tree of the gallows!" After so many centuries of murderous legislation, of one kind or another—the death penalty having been assigned to every crime, from larceny up to murder—Europe is realizing not too soon that killing by law is not the vindication of justice, but a violence upon its first principles.

Italy has abolished the death penalty, and it is probable that Belgium is about to do the same. Thus, the policy of Europe is tending towards humanity; for the obvious reason that humanity is economy, that it pays best and costs least. European sentiment is so far advancing that a detail of the progress of the anti-killing movement will surprise some of our native patrons and conservators of hangmen. Tuscany, influenced by the wisdom of the Marquis Beccaria, abolished the punishment of death, experimentally, in 1765. After twenty-one years' trial of the reformed penal code, the Grand Duke Leopold, in 1786, decreed its perpetuity, averring that "instead of increasing the number of crimes, it had considerably diminished that of the smaller ones and rendered those of an atrocious nature very rare." "The mildness of the penal legislation," reports M. Berenger to the French Deputies in 1830, "had so far improved the character of the Tuscans, that there was a time when the prisons of the Grand Duchy were nearly empty."

This noble example has no doubt been effectual in the slow but evident gravitation of Europe towards reform. In France, in the last four years of which the statistics are accessible, little more than one-half of 94 death condemnations were carried into effect. Out of 127 sentences for murder in Prussia, from 1858 to 1862, there were but thirteen persons executed. In Austria, during ten years ending with 1864, ninety-five per cent. of death sentences were commuted. From 1830 to 1863, the whole number of death sentences pronounced in Belgium was 819, of which only fifty-seven were inflicted, or less than two for every year. In Portugal the last execution occurred in 1846; in a large part of Switzerland there have been no executions for thirty-five years. In Denmark, Sweden, and Holland, the commutations have been ninety per cent. or more. England, with the most cruel of criminal codes, condemned annually to death in the ten years ending with 1832, nearly 1280 persons, out of which number the annual average of sentences carried into effect was not more than fifty-nine.

But in the decade ending with 1862, the annual number of condemnations fell to 60, of which about 11 were executed, so that even England, brutal and remorseless as her penal system has been, and still exhibiting the horrible spectacles of public executions, prepares to array herself on the side of humanity and common sense. We cannot assure ourselves that even in this free and humane republic the record of the death penalty is quite so creditable as these statistics of the "tyrannous systems" of Europe. In Massachusetts, for twenty years, up to 1865, says Governor Andrew, "the record discloses only 10 executions out of 28 convictions, leaving 18 commutations." But Massachusetts, with her tendencies to enlightenment on the subject of capital punishment, cannot stand in this respect for the country. If in each State of the Union there have been two executions in the course of the year, our portion of responsibility for the taking of human life would seem to be as great as that of France or England, or in shameful excess, if we judge ourselves by the standard of that superior enlightenment and freedom we claim to possess.

The commutation of the death penalty has long been the subject of eloquent argument and appeal by the best men of every country. With rare ability, Robert Rantoul pleaded for it years ago before the Legislature of Massachusetts, as did Mr. Livingstone before that of Louisiana; and in this State, in 1841, Mr. John L. O'Sullivan, in a paper remarkable for its logic and research, urged it upon the Legislature. It is well remembered how certain ministers of the Gospel, fired with a pious zeal for the cruelty of the old Jewish dispensation, and determined to employ the Bible to keep mankind in a state of religious destructiveness, opposed the able effort of O'Sullivan and other men on the side of reform and progress. They made the Bible the buttress for capital punishment, and, in the words of Dr. Lebbeus Armstrong, declared that "the commutation of the murderer's sentence was virtually a repeal of the Divine law."

In other words, to quote the same extravagant pamphleteer, "If man may legislate into oblivion one of God's laws because it is bad, then all Divine laws and penalties may be abolished for the same reason." The education of these earnest gentlemen did not allow them to reflect profoundly on the full scope and meaning of the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill." Had they done so, they would not, with divine and human nature to assist their interpretation, and with the revolting spectacle of the gallows in view, have reasoned it, absurdly, "Thou shalt not murder, but shalt kill him who has murdered." Happily, the growth of nature in the bosoms of the most Levitical of clergymen has effected a change in some too narrow views of Scripture and of men, and the present sentiment on the subject of capital punishment (witness the amnesty extended to the South) is much advanced.

At all events, the death penalty here and in Europe gives forewarning of a sure though slow decease. Its commutation and abolition are proofs in various degrees that mankind is growing better; for it is simply axiomatic that as the aggregate of society does less and less evil by example, so individual crimes must diminish. "Every punishment," says Montesquieu, "that does not arise from absolute necessity is tyrannical;" and it has been proved of late most nobly, by the example of Italy, that hanging is thus unnecessary. "To sacrifice a man in honor of an abstract principle of safety," says the Count de Sellon, "is like following the example of the Indians in offering sacrifices to the gods. There is nothing but a brutalizing profanation of our nature in the blow of an axe." "What right," asks Beccaria, "have men to cut the throats of their fellow-creatures? * * * If it were so, how shall it be reconciled with the maxim that a man has no right to kill himself?" But we do not intend to argue the injustice of the death penalty. The real wisdom of the world, always just because it is humane, has declared equally that the fear of death, so far as such a sentiment exists in the desperado, is no preventive of murder, and that society can only be justified in imitating the murderer when it can do no better. It need not be said that in a country like our own we can make much better use of those who offend the law than by hanging them, and do less violence and shame to our own natures by becoming something else than the executioners. Let us heed the good example of Italy, now one step ahead of us in moral freedom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally; On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,800 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
86,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	84,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
23,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
$20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,965,000 par.	Market value, $1,670,280 75 Cost, $1,690,502 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,697 20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	25,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,175. Estimated value	2,950 00
	Cash in Bank $811 02 25	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	
		41,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke, "
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Ballett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel.	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH, General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 16m

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 36 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $500, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 36 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
R. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 627 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 206 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 1y

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company Insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 41

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851 96.

Capital $400,000 00
Accrued Surplus 944,542 18
Premiums 1,162,309 78

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $11,467 53.
INCOME FOR 1866 $319,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles B. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Filler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 1

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 111 South FOURTH Street. INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865. CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Money received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA B. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $400,00

Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S

FIRST IMPORTATION

40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.

Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling at the lowest figure. We claim to be the

FIRST IMPORTERS OF

FORTY GALLON PACKAGES

SHERRY AND PORT WINE.

Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO. COGNAC.

No. 116 WALNUT Street,
1 12 1m PHILADELPHIA.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY

WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY

E. L. CAUFFMAN, AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street
1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION IN THE WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as it is done in France, from pure California Wine, and takes the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine —

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO. —
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO.'
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN

BOUCHER & CO.,
11 20 tuths3m No. 30 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 stp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11s No. 706 CHESNUT Street

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 126 South TENTH Street,
16s (Three doors above Walnut)

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

THE FURNITURE AT COULD & CO.'S FURNITURE DEPOTS,

N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, AND Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!

Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.

Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a printed catalogue. 2 16 3p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
1s S. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15s

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT Deep Sand-Joint HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Pfleger's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 12s No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUREKA RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, 1117 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following ORDNANCE PROPERTY will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—

About 200 net tons (cannon) Cast Iron.
About 750 net tons Shot, Shell, etc. (about one-half have valuable soft metal attached).
About 100 tons Loaded Shell.
About 15 tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
About 4½ tons Scrap Brass, Copper, etc.
537 wooden Artillery Carriages, ironed.
150 wooden Chassis, ironed.
About 750 Cavalry Saddles, 750 Bridles, 8500 Cartridge Boxes, and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large Hand Fire Engine, built by Agnew, Philadelphia.
About 1300 barrels Unserviceable Powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of Musket Appendages, Rags, Rope, Implements, Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.

Terms—Cash on the day of the sale, in United States Currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

F. H. PARKER,
Captain Ord., and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
2 7 9 13 16 20 Comm'g Charleston Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE Md., February 6, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No. 120 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., February 27, 1867, a lot of

ARMY CLOTHING, consisting of
3478 NEW YORK JACKETS,

of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
No. 18 S. CHARLES Street,
2 7 17t Auctioneers.

SALE

Baby on the Porch.

Out on the porch, by the open door,
Sweet with roses and cool with shade,
Baby is creeping over the floor—
Dear little winsome blue eyed maid!

All about her the shadows dance,
All above her the roses swing,
Sunbeams in the lattice glance,
Robins up in the branches sing.

Up at the blossoms her fingers reach,
Lisping her pleading in broken words,
Cooing away in her tender speech,
Songs like the twitter of nestling birds.

Creeping, creeping over the floor,
Soon my birdie will find her wings,
Fluttering out at the open door,
Into the wonderful world of things.

Hog Killing—How it is Done in an Abattoir.

Those who have only seen hogs killed upon the farm, have little idea how the thing is done in slaughter-houses. If they have been through the large slaughtering establishments at Cincinnati or Chicago, they have got a good insight into the business; but to see the whole in perfection, with all the modern improvements, let a person go to Communipaw, New Jersey, opposite the southern point of the city, and witness the transformation of live hogs into pork as if by magic, at that place. We will not assert, with some, that it is done up so scientifically that "the operation is rather agreeable than otherwise," and each animal, whether hog, or flock of sheep, "awaits with impatience his turn to be taken off;" but if the extent of squeal expresses the amount of suffering, it is here of short duration, for long before the farmer's hog has uttered those short guttural notes indicating that he was on the point of caving in, having led his assailants in several furious charges about the yard, our hog would have been treated to a warm bath, and scraped down in the most approved style by his humane and scientific manipulators. Not only is the killing done up in the most expeditious manner, but it is claimed that the greatest economy is used—that from a pig's snout to the end of his tail, all is saved "except the squeal," and that is only allowed to escape through fear that "it would require a two cent stamp upon it if retained."

The building in which the killing is done is 380x100 feet, with three projections or wings, each 100x60 feet, and in these wings the hogs are yarded and butchered, and the final operations of dressing are performed just as they reach the main room. Most of the space is used for hanging up the hogs after killing, the slides holding 7000 of them; and by the time they are all full, the first are ready to be stacked up, or passed through the chute into the wagons below. A separate building contains the thousands of hogs to be drawn from as wanted. They are driven in squads of about 200 up some back steps into a pen. From this they are hoisted up by a hind leg, the sticking being done while suspended, so that the blood shall run out quickly. After bleeding to death they are dropped into a tank of hot water, regulated to the right temperature by steam pipes and a cold water tap.

When sufficiently scalded, they are floated upon a set of iron fingers, or rack, in one end of the tank, and a lever or brake tips them upon the raised bench, where quick hands and scraping implements soon remove the bristles. From this they are slipped upon a suspended hook, the upper end of which is connected with a wheel running upon a nearly circular track overhead, and when everything is complete, a sort of lever, suspended from another track running nearly the length of the building, lifts the hog from the hook and transfers him into any desired slide or frame, where a push shoves him to his place at the further end.

We will now go minutely through the operation of killing, as the Dutchman did when asked who killed in that establishment:—"I kills *myself* there," was the reply. We will here remark that it takes quite a gang of men to run such a machine expeditiously, and only those skilled can turn out two well-dressed hogs per minute from each of the six stands or benches, as we have repeatedly seen them do. This, in fact, is the average, and with gangs at each of the benches, seven hundred and twenty hogs can be run off per hour. They are not all in use at present.

It takes thirty men and boys to make up a full or working gang at each bench or form, employed as follows:—Two men or boys to keep the pens supplied with hogs; three to slip a rope around a hind leg, and hoist them by means of a pulley-wheel; one to stick them; two to work them over with sticks and hooks, in the water; two to tip them out when scalded; ten to pull, haul, and scrape them; five upon each side of the bench, armed with fingers, scrapers—somewhat like the bottom of an old-fashioned round iron candlestick—knives, and the end of a cold water pipe to wash them off with. The hog is set upon a moment by the first pair, then rolled over to the second, and so passed down the inclined form, and by the time he reaches the lower end is ready for the gambrel by which he is strung up.

One man inserts the gambrel, and attaches him to a clamp or hook upon the track, where he is seized by the man with a long knife, one stroke of which downward and another upward makes the opening for the removal of the offal. Two or three more slight cuts inside, and the "inwards" are thrown upon a bench for the four cleaners and riddlers to take charge of, the liver and heart going in another direction. One man now plays the hose upon the carcass to wash off the blood, another gives the finishing scrape with a knife, while two men are kept at work transferring them from the suspended track to the slides or frames, and pushing them back in their places, all facing in one direction.

A full set will have about twenty-five hogs under way at once, between those suspended for sticking and the washed off-animal. The whole thing moves like clock-work, and no idlers are tolerated, as they would cause a jar or hitch in the work. Everything is carried on with so much neatness, and there is such a finished look to the carcasses, when dressed, that the most fastidious pork-eaters could interpose no objections on the point of cleanliness. Besides, the operations are all open to inspection and criticism.

The caul and cleaner portions of the fat are tried out separately in the large steam tanks for what is called No. 1 lard, while the other is kept by itself and graded according to quality, the poorest being sold for a cheap grease. The "pluck," that is, heart, liver, and lights, are thrown into the tanks for the little grease they contain, the residue going to the manure heap. Here is a waste of what should go towards feeding the poor, in some shape, a hog's liver really being little inferior to that of a bullock. Indeed, many farmers throw away the latter, and retain the former. The small intestines are saved for sausage casings, while the blood goes to waste, falling into the water below, and is carried off by the tide. This will in time be saved for its chemical and fertilizing properties. In fact, arrangements are now making to secure it.

At present the work is all done by hand labor, but machinery is being erected, so that the heaviest portions, viz., hoisting the hogs for sticking, and tipping them out of the scalding tank, can be done by steam power. This will save the labor of three or four men.

Such is the end of a hog, and so many of them find their latter end in this and other establishments of less note (nearly 10,500 at this place the past week), that there would be danger of the race becoming extinct but from their prolificness, quick growth, and early maturity. About 700,000 live hogs were brought to and mostly slaughtered in the vicinity of New York city during the past year, and with such an establishment as just described, added to those previously in operation, we may expect a still larger number the present year.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

By Rail from Florence to Rome.—The railway from Florence to Rome is now completed, and the two capitals are brought within twelve hours' journey of each other.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

STEAM RAILWAYS WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.—Mr. Hood's committee to hear testimony concerning the desirability of continuing to run steam cars in the built up portions of the city held another session in this city on Saturday afternoon. The Germantown road was the one under consideration. The committee met last Wednesday, at Harrisburg, and with one more sitting, to take place next Saturday, it is probable that their business will be completed, so far as the taking of testimony is concerned. The evidence on Saturday was this:

Michael Price, Sr., deposed that he has a coal yard at the corner of Ninth street and Montgomery avenue; thought the railroad as it is was a necessity; never saw any accident on the road; the danger to persons by the drawing of the cars by horses would be much greater than by the locomotive.

T. J. Maginnis, sworn—Witness has lime-yards at Ninth and Master and at Ninth and Coates streets; the removal of the track would be an injury to the business community; witness would then be compelled to follow the road or draw the lime by horse and cart; for building purposes the value of property along Ninth street is certainly depreciated, but for business uses it is enhanced.

W. J. P. White, sworn—Has lived at Tioga Station for five years; if the railroad was removed west of Broad street his property would decline in value about twenty-five per cent; never saw any accident on the road during the time he has ridden on it; the road was an immense convenience to the business community; the running of steam engines is a benefit to the city; believed that more accidents happened on passenger railways than on steam; that more danger would result from a train of cars drawn by horses on the steam road than by a locomotive.

C. J. Warner testified that he had lived at 818 and 820 Green street for thirty years; the cars on Ninth street are of no inconvenience or detriment to his comfort; his business would be interfered with very much by the removal of the depot; in 1830 the property he occupies was bought for $800, and purchased in 1852 for $3800; for ten years witness had known of no accident; flagmen are stationed at the corner of Ninth and Green streets.

Daniel Maule testified that he lives in Germantown; have travelled over the road about ten thousand times; know of no accident within seven or eight years; heard of no remonstrance of the people of Germantown against the cars running through Germantown; if horses were employed there would be more danger, from the fact that children would be jumping off and on.

Mr. Griffiths testified that he lives in the vicinity of railroad at Nicetown; have ridden over the road for several years; my objection to the road is recklessness at times; they run sometimes at the rate of twenty miles, which makes it very dangerous.

What will be the upshot of this is more than we can foretell.

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE BREWERY.—About half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out at Charles Ritmeyer's lager beer brewery, situated at Seventeenth and Hamilton streets, and the building and contents were damaged to the extent of about $15,000. The brewery is a large three-story brick building, 40 by 125 feet in extent. The fire originated in the malt-room on the lower floor. This malt-room is a fire-proof apartment, which extends up to the third story. The foreman was in the malt-room about a quarter of an hour before the fire broke out, and as he again opened the door the flames burst out on him with great force.

He quickly shut the fire-proof, when the flames immediately sped up into the third story and set fire to about seven thousand bushels of malt, stored there for the purpose of making "buck beer." This malt was all destroyed, but the fire did not get beyond the third story. There was no lager beer destroyed, although there were two thousand barrels in the vaults, but some of the machinery was injured. The firemen had great difficulty in reaching the fire, or else the damage would not have been as extensive as it was. There was an insurance of $18,000 on the malt and machinery in the People's, Spring Garden, and Royal Insurance companies, and the building was insured in the Fire Association. The establishment will be enabled to resume business in a few days.

OUR FIREMEN.—The carriage to be presented to the Liberty, of Reading, by the Fairmount, of this city, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be taken home by a committee on February 22. The carriage will be a splendid affair, the sides of the reel being of plate mirror glass, and the workmanship the finest that has been attempted in Philadelphia for many years.

The America Hose Company will, during the present week, inaugurate their new hose house by going into active service.

The Mechanic Engine Company have ordered a new carriage to be constructed.

The Marion Hose Company are having their blue hose carriage done up, and it will be quite a serviceable as well as a neat affair when completed.

The Hope Engine Company intend making an excursion to Boston and Charlestown, Mass. They will leave this city on the 14th of June next and return on the 22d. In Boston they will be the guests of the Barnicoat, No. 4: in Charlestown, of the "Howard." On the 17th they expect to attend the celebration commemorative of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

The Northern Liberty Hose Company's white carriage, which was presented to them by the Orion Association, is undergoing repairs.

NEARLY FINISHED.—The repair of the injuries sustained by the Union League house, from the incendiary fire some months ago, will be completed in a few more days. The frescoing is now being entirely renewed. It will be much more durable than before, and, by water alone, cannot again be in the same manner injured. The plaster work has received, in the first place, a coat of oil paint. Over this has been spread a coating of a composition of combined wax and gum lamar, while upon this the frescoing colors are now being laid.

The work is very handsome. The tints are deeper and warmer than before, and look all the better for being less delicate. No expense is being spared in rendering the repairs elaborate, and the condition of the building, when all is finished, will be at least as good as new.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday Rev. Samuel Y. Monroe, Secretary of the Society for the Extension of the Methodist Church of New Jersey, and formerly connected with the Third Street Methodist Church of Camden, started by rail for Jersey City, for the purpose of preaching yesterday. When nearing Jersey City, he stepped on the platform of the rear car of the train, and was knocked off by a projecting rock. He was picked up, dead, by the next down train. He was subject to vertigo, and it is supposed that he thus risked his life from the necessity for fresh air. His body reached the city last evening, and was taken to Camden by Coroner Roberts.

FOUND DEAD.—In an alley in Carlton street, above Fifteenth, an unknown man was found yesterday morning in a dying condition. He was taken into a house near by, where he soon afterward expired. It is believed that he was an Italian image vender. There was nothing in his pockets but a small steel square. The Coroner has the body in charge.

A woman named Margaret Porter was found dead yesterday in Bedford above Sixth street, in a squalid den. She was in a state of nudity. The body was taken to the Fifth Ward Station House. In both cases the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from exposure and neglect.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The house of Mr. John Pryor, who keeps a grocery store at the N. W. corner of Eleventh and Brown streets, was entered about 9 or 10 o'clock Saturday night, and $1200 in compound interest notes stolen therefrom. The thief, by some means, reached the roof of the house, and forcing the trap-door, and another leading from the attic, reached the second story, where he forced open a drawer and took the money. Several dollars in small change and Mr. Pryor's watch were left behind. The notes stolen have Mr. Pryor's name on the back of them.

A RECKLESS THIEF.—On Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, the house of Mr. Longbine, No. 717 N. Eleventh street, was entered and robbed of silver spoons, butter knife, gold chain, and a silk umbrella. The thief opened the front door with a false key, and notwithstanding a portion of the family were in the back room, went up stairs and pried open several bureau drawers, and made off with the plunder. A member of the family, who was out, just returned as the thief was leaving the door with the stolen umbrella over his head.

A SEVERE FALL.—On Saturday, Mr. Edward Watteson, cracker baker, met with a serious accident at his establishment on Front street, above Arch. While descending to the engine-room a step gave way, precipitating Mr. Watteson some distance to the ground. When taken up, it was found that his thigh had been badly fractured. He was conveyed to his home in the ambulance of the Northern Liberty Hose Company.

SLIGHT FIRES.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was caused by the burning of a bed in a house on Trenton avenue, above the Reading Railroad.

The alarm of fire at 5 o'clock was occasioned by the burning of a foul chimney at No. 1720 Burton street.

BUSINESS AT THE HAY MARKET.—During the present week, 430 bales of hay and 40 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay and Straw Market, North Seventh street. The supply was about the usual average. Best quality Timothy Hay sold at $1·85@1·90 per 100 pounds; mixed and inferior at $1·75@1·80. Straw sold at $1·30@1·35 per 100 pounds.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.....Directress
INAUGURATION OF THE SECOND WEEK.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, February 11.
Balfe's most Charming Opera,
Balfe's most Charming Opera,
Balfe's most Charming Opera,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE,
with Messrs. Campbell, Castle, Seguin, Wylie, Peaks,
Miss Caroline Richings, Mrs. E. Seguin, and Mrs. Boudinot,
In the Cast.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
To-morrow (Tuesday) evening,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Full strength of Troupe in cast.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS.
MOST BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT
ever played by
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in the city of Philadelphia.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
THE HIT OF THE ENGAGEMENT,
the beautiful Play, in three acts, entitled
THE SHAMROCK,
produced with new and beautiful Scenery and Mechanical Effects.
THE FAIRY DELL,
THE BROKEN BRIDGE,
AND THE TERRIFIC FALL OF EVELEEN
From a bridge twenty feet in height.
Pat Malloy.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Maggy Maguire.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the beautiful Drama, in two acts,
THE ROBBER'S WIFE.
Larry O'Gig.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 16,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
FOURTH WEEK OF JACK AND GILL.
G. L. FOX AND TROUPE
IN TWO PIECES EVERY NIGHT.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
JACK AND GILL.
Jackadaw Jaculation and Clown.....G. L. FOX
Previous to which the Drama of
THE SNOW-BIRD.
Sloppy Sam.....G. L. FOX
Sternhold.....C. K. FOX
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF G. L. FOX.
SATURDAY—FOURTH
JACK AND GILL MATINEE

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½ o'clock.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, February 11,
First Night of the Celebrated Tragedienne,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear in her great impersonation of the Jewish Maiden,
LEAH,
in the sensational Jewish Drama of
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
The popular young actor,
Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM as.....Rudolph
TUESDAY—LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION,
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth.
EVERY EVENING, quarter before 8 o'clock, beginning
FRIDAY, February 8.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, quarter before 3 o'clock. Doors open one hour sooner.
On their Fourth Annual Tour.
THE ORIGINAL EXCELSIOR
BROTHER JONATHAN AULD FOLKS,
WITH
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
in rich and varied COSTUME OF YE AULDEN TIMES, will give a short series of
CONCERTS OF SACRED MUSICK,
as sung in our grandsires days.
Choice selections from Oratorios and Miscellaneous Solos, Duetts, Trios, Quartettes, and Choruses, sung in a grand, pleasing, and mirth-provoking style, peculiar to this Company.
Single tickets 50 cents, or four for one dollar.
Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Children, 15 cents. To Matinee, 10 cents. 25

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREE, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 123 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "SEALS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24tf

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
The most splendid assortment of Costumes and Properties for Masquerades, Socialities, etc., are offered at the old-established stand,
No. 917 RACE Street,
so well patronized for the last twenty-five years.
Masks of every description for sale, and no effort spared to please the fancy of patrons.
2 7 1m W. C. DESMOND.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.
FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.
This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS,
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.
The Company has taken great pains and invested large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.
All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.
Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.
A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom
No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.
The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 fmw6m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
m) CORNER OF

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twenty years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue
8 4 smw Philadelphia.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable, Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
1 28 mwf5 No. 724 MARKET Street.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1 Sole agents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.
DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.
DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.
DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk,)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD,
No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PATRICK McNALLY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN McMENAMIN and JAMES MURRAY, executors of the estate of PATRICK McNALLY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 12, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 139 S. FIFTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia. WILLIAM A. HUSBAND,
2 11 mw5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SAMUEL J. MARKS, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of RICHARD M. BAETJER, Trustee, appointed by said Court to make sale of real estate of said decedent under proceedings in partition, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 212 South FIFTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia. BENJAMIN G. MANN,
2 8 fmw6t Auditor.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.
Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.
Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 15 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and reunished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mw15 No. 510 RACE Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu3

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.
In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.
The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—
CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
22 000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
1000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).
2000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
5000 reams Foolscap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2 00 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.
CLASS 6—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).
400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.
Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the qualities or all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.
Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.
All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.
The supplying of an interior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.
Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.
Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.
By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
C. WENDELL,
1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No 209 S. SIXTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 31, 1867.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 23d of February, 1867, for the labor necessary to put in position about sixty-seven thousand dollars ($67,000) worth of Stone at the Delaware Breakwater.
Four-fifths of the stones are to be in irregular blocks, each of from two to five tons or thereabouts in weight; one-fifth in blocks of less than two tons; all stones laid dry.
Bidders to furnish their own machinery, boats, buoys, etc., and whatever may be requisite to receive and put the stones in place.
The work at all times to be subject to rigid inspection by the Engineer and his agents, and not to be paid for until approved by him or them.
A deduction of 15 percentum on partial payments will be made until the completion of all the labor.
The labor of putting the stones in place to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, 1867.
Bidders will state in their proposals the rate of labor per ton of 2240 lbs. at which they will put in place the stone delivered them at the Breakwater.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Labor for Delaware Breakwater."
Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 23d of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.
For further particulars, apply at this office.
1 31thstu12t C. SEAFORTH STEWART, Major of Eng's and Bvt Lt.-Col.

NAVY SUPPLIES
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, January 12, 1867.
Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at New York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New York and one-third at Boston, viz.:—
New Navy Beef, 3000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.
All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the Navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.
For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.
Imported articles will be received in bond free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.
No Proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by the Act of Congress.
H. BRIDGE,
1 14 m Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15 1867.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—
ROUTE No. 1.
From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory or such point as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.
ROUTE No. 2.
From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.
ROUTE No. 3.
From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.
ROUTE No. 4.
From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The contractor will be required to give bonds the following amounts:—
On Route No 1, $

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1867.

Is the Dead-Lock About to be Removed?

THE speech of General Banks in the House of Representatives on Saturday, in opposition to the pending bill for the military reconstruction of the South, is worthy of particular notice in two particulars—first, in holding out the hope of a reconciliation between Congress and the Executive, and, secondly, in pointing to the final resort of impeachment if the present "dead-lock" between those two departments of the Government cannot be otherwise removed. His idea seems to be that a law fully equal to the necessities of the case may be passed, which shall either command the assent and co-operation of the Executive, or shall make a clear and indisputable case for impeachment.

It is needless to say that the country would gladly welcome a return to that practical co-operation between the Executive and Congress which the Constitution contemplates, and which the most vital necessities of the Government so imperiously demand. The difficulty hitherto has been that acting President Johnson has *assumed* that the work of reconstruction was *un fait accompli;* that his own action in reorganizing the late Rebel communities was final; and that Congress had nothing whatever to do in the premises except to admit Senators and Representatives from the so-called States which he has erected. So long as he maintains this position, it is evident that nothing can be done. The "dead-lock" is irrefragible, except by a resort to that supreme remedy which the Constitution has provided for just such extreme and perilous cases.

But it, as it is intimated, and as we hope may prove to be the case, the acting President has concluded to retreat from his untenable position, and to regard the whole question of reconstruction as an *open* one, to be decided by the constitutional law-making power in the Government, instead of by his own mere *ipse dixit*, then we see no insurmountable obstacles to the prompt and peaceful settlement of all our national difficulties. The only thing that has prevented the governmental machine from working smoothly on this question has been the anomalous and unconstitutional position of the acting Executive. There are no questions so difficult that the *legitimate* workings of our form of government will not solve them; but when one man attempts to set up *his will as law*, then the machine stops, and he must either get out of the way or be crushed by it. We shall be most happy to see the acting Executive remove the "dead-lock" by ceasing to attempt the exercise of any but the constitutional functions of his office, leaving the great questions growing out of the late war to be settled by the constitutional law-making power of the Government. Such a course of conduct on his part will restore harmony and order to the Government, and will have the way for a happy exit from all our perils.

The Necessity of Good Manners at Concerts, Lectures, and Other Public Places.

PROBABLY no person who attends our places of public instruction and amusement has escaped being annoyed by the impertinent whispering and talking of a class of people who infest such places, and who seem to delight not only in not listening themselves, but in preventing others from listening also. We know of no annoyance more rude, more thoroughly marking the ill-bred person, than this one, and yet we regret to say that the chief offenders of this sort are of the female sex. Not long since a lecturer of high character and position in our city was obliged to stop in the midst of an address, and inform the audience that he should feel compelled to terminate his remarks unless the incessant and disturbing conversation of a couple of young *ladies* (!) was stopped. The offense has become so general that it is a public nuisance.

A lady correspondent, who is a cultivated musician, and whose experience of this impertinence has been so extensive as to stir her spirit to the point of public remonstrance, sends us the following appeal, which we gladly publish, and which we trust the frequenters of concerts and lectures will both read and heed:—

"I would willingly keep silent but that my heart is hot within me, and I make one more appeal to my fellow-auditors at concerts and lectures. Great are the abuses practised and permitted at all such entertainments; great are the sufferings of those who go to hear music or eloquence, and not promiscuous conversation. Afternoons and evenings are wasted, tempers are tried, pleasures are turned into penances because a few (sometimes, alas! many) persons cannot remember that there is a time to be silent. Perhaps some illustrations may add force to the complaint. It seems to be to be supposed by multitudes of young people that the rehearsals of the Germania Orchestra are occasions for more than usual freedom in talking and laughing, or even in lunching (for the last divertissement has been noticed). Now it is scarcely for this end that the sinfonies of Beethoven and the finest operatic gems are so carefully performed: and even if it were not an impertinence to the musicians, it may be that it is an annoyance to part of the audience; there *are* those who go to the 'Germania' to listen. I once heard three young ladies converse volubly during the whole performance of one of Schubert's songs, which they had themselves requested, as I heard them say. At one of the charming matinees that were given here by Mr. Otto Dresel, two years ago, a damsel used much of the music as a running accompaniment to her own dissertations on the comparative merits of various pianists; and the other evening, at the grand symphony concert in the Musical Fund Hall, not all the enthusiasm could totally prevent the usual grievance. Sometimes, it is true, it was only the expression of delight, and it may seem a hard thing to deter young Americans from the use of adjectives; but when we consider that a whisper is often audible at quite a distance, and that some of our most ecstatic adjectives contain the letter 's,' which it is difficult to speak softly, it may be believed that a very little talking will disturb the quietness of a room. Can any one imagine what the effect would be if every member of an audience of fifteen hundred persons should say six times in the course of an evening, 'Isn't this exquisite?' 'Yes, splendid!'

"And yet, people who really love music sin constantly in this thing from want of thought. Probably it never occurs to them that their neighbors would prefer making their own criticisms, and that, in fact, criticism and enjoyment are alike rendered impossible to all in the vicinity of these voluble auditors. Dear friends and fellow concert-goers, let us make some good resolutions:—First, not to speak, even with a note of admiration, during any performance, however long. Second, not to beat time, however accurate may be our perceptions—however vast our appreciation. Third, to recollect that those around us have rights of the brain and the ear, as well as of property usually so called. And fourth, to regard the ancient maxim with limitations, remembering that while 'silence is golden' speech is not invariably silvery, but may partake of baser metals to a melancholy degree. We may find even in concert-rooms space to do unto others as we would have others do unto us."

The Law of Bankruptcy.

THE Senate, by twenty-two to fourteen, reconsidered on Saturday the vote by which the Bankrupt bill was defeated a few days since, and the proposed law is once more before that body. We do not know what may be the fate reserved for it, but we think that the opposition which it has encountered must arise from some of the minor provisions rather than from antipathy to the main idea which it embodies. The cardinal aim of the bill is eminently just. It is to enable a man of business who has been unfortunate to once more regain his feet, and stand an equal among men. The law which would crush down and keep forever beyond the pale of hope an honest but unsuccessful merchant, is derived from the ancient Roman law, which allowed a creditor to imprison a debtor, and not only during his life to keep a hold on his labor, but his disability was hereditary, and the children might also be held in durance for their father's misfortunes. Gradually, however, civilization has ameliorated the condition of the debtor until, in this country, we have no such scenes as Dickens depicts in "Little Dorrit."

Our civilization has no such blot as that shown in the pages of the "Pickwick Papers." We yet, however, have on our statute books a provision which tends to crush all hope and energy out of a debtor. His creditors can at any time seize any property which he may accumulate. By this means all incentive to rise is removed, and the man, once down, has no inducement to become an active member of society. The Bankrupt law should provide for his holding property which he may afterwards earn. For while one villain may avail himself of it to escape the proper penalty for fraud, three unfortunate but honest men will have new life infused into their action, and have an aim in their exertions to once more pass as equals among their fellows.

IF IT WAS a rule to bestow the richest offices in the gift of the Government on such men as Hon. George Bancroft, who, we are told, has been nominated as Collector of the Port of Boston, there would not be the storm of indignation which has swept over the country whenever Presidential appointments are announced. The selection is one which will meet the warmest approval of the Boston community, and receive the ready confirmation of the Senate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
Will open on MONDAY, 11th inst., with an entire NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wim 6m

A CARD.—TO IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.—Gentlemen:—As this is the season for taking account of stock, the Executive Committee of the GRAND HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR appeal to a liberal public for those articles which they can spare, and which we will be thankful to receive. HORTICULTURAL HALL, S. W. corner BROAD and WALNUT Streets, will be open every Tuesday, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. for the reception of goods, where all may procure circulars, which we hope they will distribute freely.
MARY A. PERCIVAL, Chairman Executive Committee, No. 1309 South BROAD Street.
A. W. HARRISON, Secretary Executive Committee, No. 26 South SEVENTH Street. 2 4m2t

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF
COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS
Will be held at the
BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FIFTH,
ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, February 12
AT TWO O'CLOCK.
It is very important to manufacturers to be present, as business of importance will be brought before them.
WILLIAM DIVINE Chairman.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Secretary. 1t

HON. HUGH L. BOND, OF BALTIMORE, will deliver the Sixth Lecture of the Course, under the auspices of the S. C. and STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, on THURSDAY evening, February 14, at National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth. Subject—"The Condition and Prospects of the Colored People of Maryland."
The celebrated Black Swan will furnish music, as usual.
Admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be had at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the door. 2 11 4t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §4p

AT A STATED MONTHLY MEETING of the Board of Managers of THE BEDFORD STREET MISSION, held on the 4th instant, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:—
Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His wisdom, to call home to his reward our late Missionary and dearly beloved Brother, Rev. J. H. BECKWITH:
And whereas, The occasion calls for a suitable expression of our feelings: therefore
Resolved, That although the sudden removal of our dear brother from a most important field of missionary labor would seem to our unassisted vision both mysterious and calamitous, yet as the clearer vision of Christian faith enables us to see only a Father's wise and loving hand, we would submissively bow to the dispensation, and acknowledge that "He doeth all things well."
Resolved, That in the singleness of aim, and the untiring Christian zeal of our late brother in the cause of God and of suffering humanity, he has bequeathed to us a bright example, which should ever incite us to faithfulness and diligence in the prosecution of the same good work.
Resolved, That we cherish the memory of our departed brother; that we strive to emulate his good deeds, and endeavor so faithfully to perform our allotted work in the Lord's vineyard, that when the Good Master calls us home, it may be to us, also, a call "from labor to reward."
Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published, and a copy of the same be sent to the relatives of the deceased.
E. S. YARD, President.
JOHN H. PILLEY, Secretary. 1t

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 627 CHESNUT Street, Corner of Seventh.
ESTABLISHED 1844 INCORPORATED 1852.
BOOK-KEEPING thoroughly and practically taught in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS including the best and shortest methods for computing Interest, Profit and Loss, Average, Exchange, etc.
A SET OF BUSINESS FORMS, Commercial Law, Detecting Counterfeit Money, etc.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. SEPARATE INSTRUCTION
This Institution, the longest established of any in the city, combines the experience and accumulated advantages of the past with all recent improvements and facilities of real value. Catalogues furnished gratis on application. 2 1 mw6t

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
C. Ellis, N. E. cor. Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 419 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 239 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 29 North Fourth street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
E. P. Morris, Germantown, and 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford;
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
W. Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
S. Emlen, Germantown, and 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Close, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR.—THE Ladies will meet at 11 A. M. TO-MORROW, and each succeeding TUESDAY, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, to instruct those who may desire to take tables, or become otherwise interested. All are invited. Our patrons and others who have not received their circulars will please report to
A. W. HARRISON,
Secretary Executive Committee,
No. 26 South SEVENTH Street.
2 4m2t

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant. WILLIAM WISTER,
1 15 1m Treasurer.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Sprains, Dislocations, etc.—Neither opodeldoc liniment nor any other embrocation can equal the efficacy which characterizes these essential vegetable extracts in the cure of sprains, strains, wounds, bruises, contusions, or dislocations, etc. They are unequalled for alleviating pain, reducing local inflammation, and promoting a rapid cure. Sold by all Druggists. 2 8 4t§p

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing, and curing the most obstinate, painful, and long-standing cases of *Cough, Cold Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs;* while even *Consumption* itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other means have failed. Its whole history proves that the past has produced no remedy of equal value as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.
From ANDREW ARCHER, ESQ., of Fairfield, Maine.
"About eight years since, my son Henry A. Archer, now Postmaster at Fairfield, Somerset county, Maine, was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of Lungs, and general debility, so much so that our family physician declared him to have a 'SEATED CONSUMPTION.' He was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit from it. At length, from the solicitation of himself and others I was induced to purchase one *bottle* of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which benefited him so much I obtained another bottle, which in a short time restored him to his usual state of health. I think I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition for it is I think, all it purports to be—THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY FOR THE TIMES!
"The above statement, gentlemen, is my *voluntary* offering to you in favor of your Balsam, and is at your disposal."
Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, No. 18 Tremont Street, Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.
SCROFULA.
The Rev GEORGE STORRS of Brooklyn, New York, says in the *Bible Examiner* by way of apology for publishing a medical certificate in his Magazine, of the cure of his only son, of scrofula, 'after disso ution appeared inevitable:'—'We publish this statement, not for pay, but in gratitude to God who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders; being satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment, which the readers of this Magazine will thank its Editor for bringing to their notice."
Circulars free.
Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 DEY Street, New York, and by all Druggists. 11 12 2t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Bogeserring Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the rear of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus resembling its tension so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement, applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 1m4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 6m UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF TREMONT COAL COMPANY, No. 19 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1867.
NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tremont Coal Company will be held at No. 16 Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of February, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place the Annual Election for President and Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held.
2 11 12t GEORGE A. COLKET, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT street.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 2128 WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second Story.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. 1 30

SKATING PARKS.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.
THE ICE IS PERFECTLY SMOOTH AND SPLENDID—NEVER FINER.
DON'T MISS THE LAST SKATE OF THE SEASON.
PARK OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK—BAND OF MUSIC.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
GRAND CARNIVAL AND FIRE WORKS TO-MORROW NIGHT.
THE GREATEST SIGHT OF THE SEASON.
TWO BANDS.
11* E. D. YATES.

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE
PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
RARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS.
TERMS REDUCED—ONE HUNDRED SCHOLAR SHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT $30.
NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS
ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT
FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
On account of the increased accommodations, and cost of fitting up the new rooms,
ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS
Will be received for a six months' course at the low rate of $30 each, for which a full course scholarship will be issued. Immediate application is necessary to secure the advantages of this liberal offer, as the number will be strictly limited to one hundred.
THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
Is of the most practical and valuable character, and in all respects unsurpassed advantages are offered to those who wish to prepare for an active business life.
BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, TELEGRAPHING, THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, ETC.
EVENING INSTRUCTION.
Full Course, six months.....$25
Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months..... 12
Penmanship, twenty lessons..... 5
FAIRBANKS' BOOK KEEPING.
The only work now before the public composed of sets obtained from actual business, none in use in the Department of Accounts, unequalled facilities.
For circulars and further information, apply at the office, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., Principal.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary 2 1mwf

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC
AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH Street,
WILL OPEN [2 4
MONDAY, February 11.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4.
TERMS. [1 14tf
Day scholars, per session..... $50 00
Boarding scholars, per session..... $200 00

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER.
SALE OF FINELY CARVED
Agate, Siena and Castellina Vases,
FRENCH BRONZE GROUPS AND FIGURES,
TWENTY-ONE DAY BRONZE AND GILT CLOCKS,
ROCALIA CHINA VASES,
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, ETC.,
All the importation of a well-known firm,
TO TAKE PLACE
On Wednesday Morning, Feb. 13,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT THE ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT ST.
The collection is now arranged for examination.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
2 11 2t AUCTIONEER.

W. H. SHOW, INNETH GROVE, CASES, 4TH ST.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.),
No. 31 North THIRD Street.
City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF TOILET articles and Perfumery at
A GREAT SACRIFICE;
Wholesale or Retail. Country and city Druggists' attention called to a first class stock to be sold in large or small quantities.
2 7 thsm3t No. 1320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP OCEAN QUEEN will be despatched on February 20, instead of the 21st, as advertised.
2 11 8t H. L. LEAF, Agent, No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT—A VERY HANDSOMELY furnished House on Walnut street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. Apply to
2 6 6t LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

A WOOD ENGRAVER OR LITHOGRAPHER can rent a large and well lighted Room, at [2 7 5t] No. 241 DOCK Street.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first floor.
SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
2 2 20t

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work, five year old. Address Box 84, "Evening Telegraph Office." 1

GROCERIES, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
Are offering the finest stock of
PURE OLD RYE WHISKY
IN THE MARKET.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

SHERRY WINE,
MADEIRA WINE,
PORT WINE,
From the London Docks, selected expressly for our retail trade.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES,
HOCKS, and
MOSELLES,
OF ALL THE FAVORITE BRANDS.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H & A. C. VAN BEIL
OLIVE OIL,
MUSHROOMS,
FRENCH PEAS,
FRENCH MUSTARD
Of our own importation.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
11 19 6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS AND JELLIES,
PEACHES, STRAWBERRIES,
CHERRIES, PLUMS, GAGES,
BLACKBERRIES, PINEAPPLES,
RASPBERRIES, GUAVA, CITRONS,
LIMES, PEARS, TAMARINDS, and
JELLIES,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY. [9 14 mwf6p
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

RICHARD W. FAIRTHORNE,
DEALER IN
TEAS AND COFFEES,
No. 205 North NINTH St.,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,
Having commenced business as above, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.
IN TEAS,
The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.
IN COFFEES,
The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the desiccating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.
SPICES,
Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

"DAVIS' CINCINNATI
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,"
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
LARGE NEW DUN FISH,
JUST RECEIVED.
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
1 16 1m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,
AND
Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS.
PEACHES, GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, ETC.,
STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

PIONEER SOAP
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT
and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
1 25 1mw3m4p Office No. 119 WALNUT Street.

EDWARD DUNN,
(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$23,000,000.
AN ACT
TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;
And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,
Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, deposited, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.
Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.
Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.
Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.
Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.
Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.
Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.
Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.
JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.
Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.
The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.
No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.
JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room,
SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,
S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
(Entrance on Sixth street),
Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

REMOVAL.
E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States 2 2 1m4p

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867] 1 19 3m.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE MINT—THE ANNUAL TRIAL BY ASSAY OF THE GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE—HOW IT IS DONE AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THE OPERATION.—In the month of February of each year there is a commission appointed by the President of the United States, who, in conjunction with the officers of the Mint and the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures of the House of Representatives, make a thorough trial of the gold and silver coinage of the different Mints in the country, with a view to determine whether they come up to the governmental standard of fineness.

The following gentlemen, appointed as Commissioners by the President:—

Professor Joseph Henry, Washington; Professor John Torrey, New York; Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, New York; Professor J. H. Alexander, Baltimore; Professor George J. Brush, New Haven; Professor Robert E. Rogers, Philadelphia; Professor Charles M. Wetherell, Bethlehem, Pa.; William S. Appleton, Boston, Mass.; Professor Stephen Alexander, Princeton, N. J.; and the House Committee, consisting of Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa (chairman); Hon. Charles H. Winfield, of N. Y.; Hon. Thomas Williams, of Pa.; Hon. Hezekiah S. Bundy, of Ohio; and Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Mass., assembled at the Mint at 10 o'clock this morning. After organizing in conjunction with the officers of the Mint, and the reading of the act of Congress in relation to the duties of the commission, they proceeded to the business of the meeting.

Out of the different pieces of gold and silver struck off at the different places of coinage, a certain number of each denomination are laid aside for this annual assay, and are called the "reserved coins." These are placed in packages as follows:—

1. Gold coins from the Mint at Philadelphia.
2. Silver coins from the same.
3. Gold coins from the Branch Mint at New Orleans.
4. Silver coins from the same.
5. Gold coins from the Branch Mint at San Francisco.
6. Silver coins from the same.
7. Gold coins from the Branch Mint at Charlotte.
8. Gold coins from the Branch Mint at Dahlonega.

These coins were weighed, and the number in each parcel was recorded upon the Secretary's minutes.

THE OPERATION OF ASSAYING GOLD.

After the weighing of the several parcels of gold and silver coinage, the Commission proceeded to assay the coin with reference to its deviation, if any, from the standard fineness. The general principles of this operation is as follows:—

According to law the standard gold of the United States is so constituted that in 1000 parts of weight 900 shall be of pure gold and 100 of an alloy of copper and silver. The process of assaying requires that the silver and copper shall be entirely separated from the gold; and to effect this two operations are necessary.

The first is to remove the copper. This is done by a method called *cupellation*, which is conducted in an assay furnace in a cupel made of calcined bones. By adding lead and subjecting the whole to an intense heat, the copper is separated entirely. To separate the silver from the gold, it is necessary to add more silver until there are three parts of silver to one of gold. Then the alloy of gold and silver thus formed is rolled out into thin ribbons and boiled in nitric acid until the silver is entirely eaten out.

THE TEST ASSAY.

To test the accuracy of the above process, the following method is employed:—

A roll of gold, of absolute purity, which has been kept under the seal of the Chairman of the Assay Commissioners, is opened in their presence, and from it is taken the weight of 900 parts. To this is added 75 of copper and 25 of silver; so as to form, with the gold, a weight of 1000 parts, of the exact legal standard.

This is passed through the same process of assay as the other gold, and at the same time. After the assay is finished, it is evident that the pure gold remaining ought to weigh exactly 900. If, however, from any cause, it be found to differ from this weight, and, therefore, to require a correction, it is assumed that the same correction must be made in the other assays, and this is done accordingly.

ASSAY OF SILVER COINAGE.

The standard silver of the United States is so constituted that, of 1000 parts by weight, 900 shall be of pure silver and 100 of copper.

In the process called the humid assay, the silver coin is first granulated, and then dissolved in nitric acid, and to the solution common salt is added, which precipitates the silver in the form of an insoluble chloride. In the testing of silver coinage too high a degree of fineness is sometimes exhibited, owing to the fact that, at certain grades of alloy, and especially the standard of 900, the gradual cooling of ingots draw the better metal to the interior, and the worst towards the exterior and the edges. Hence the fineness of pieces cut off the central part of the ingot is higher than the average fineness of the ingot.

After the Commissioners have made a thorough examination of the different coinages, they will transmit their report, and give, in a tabular form, the different degrees of fineness of the several coins, and how much they are above and below the standard. The gold coins are allowed a deviation of 2-1000ths above and below the standard, and a like deviation of 3-1000ds above and below is allowed for the silver coinage.

THE WEATHER DURING THE PAST TEN DAYS—WHAT IT HAS DONE ON OUR RIVER FRONTS.—From the first of the present month the thermometer showed a constant indication of a temperature above the freezing point, until yesterday. We give the following register of the weather, by which it will be seen that only on one occasion during the first nine days did the thermometer fall to the freezing point:—

Feb.	6 P. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.
1	35°	47°	47°
2	38½°	37°	38°
3	43°	46½°	46¼°
4	36°	40°	49½°
5	40°	45°	44°
6	34°	44°	47°
7	31°	39½°	44°
8	36°	39½°	40°
9	40°	48°	48½°
10	24°	25°	23°
11	17°	28	

For several days last week we enjoyed a series of warm days, that were more like May than February. Towards Saturday evening, however, the weather changed, and we had a heavy rain-storm, with thunder and lightning. This storm raged with fury until near midnight, and early Sunday morning the wind changed, and the thermometer fell rapidly until it reached and even went below the freezing point. During the entire day there was a tremendous gale blowing, which was so strong that pedestrians could hardly make headway against it. Towards the latter part of the evening, however, the wind moderated and the weather was clear and cold.

During yesterday the effect of the heavy rain storm of Saturday night became apparent in the great and rapid rise in the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill. The ice had been weakened and broken to a great extent by the previous mild weather, and the rise in the river sent it down over the dam. The water was at least three feet above the top of the dam, and did not decrease in its volume the whole day. It is highly probable that, if it had not been for the present cold snap, the vast masses of ice that are heaped up in the upper part of the Schuylkill would be carried down and sweep everything before it. Below the dam the river is almost clear of ice, and the water is very high and very muddy. On the Delaware front the aspect of things is decidedly more pleasant. The river is comparatively clear, and the channel being open, there is a prospect that it will be kept so in the future. Vessels that were ice-bound below in the Delaware can come up, and the stoppage to business that was consequent on the ice-blockade of the channel will be done away with.

RECOGNIZED.—The man found at Fifteenth and Carlton streets yesterday morning, has been recognized to be Hugh Miller, residing at No. 330 North Sixteenth street, and worked for William Sellers & Co., Sixteenth and Pennsylvania avenue. Miller has a wife and family in Brooklyn.

LARCENY OF A SHAWL.—John A. Albright, aged 27, residing at No. 707 Front street, was arrested by Officer Myers for stealing a shawl from a residence on Coates street, below Second. Alderman Toland committed him in default of $600 bail to answer.

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.—Yesterday, an old woman named Margaret Rill was found dead in a house No. 145 Bedford street, above Sixth. The Coroner held an inquest, and returned a verdict:—"Died from exposure and neglect."

ALUMNI INSTITUTE OF THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—A meeting of the Alumni Institute was held at the Central High School on Saturday evening, when the following officers were elected to serve for three years:—

Alexander P. Colesberry, President; Richard B. Wise, Vice-President; John J. Weaver, Recording Secretary; B. Frank Abbett, Corresponding Secretary; E. H. D. Fraley, Treasurer; R. B. Whittington, Librarian.

For Board of Managers, Messrs. Fraley, Buckwalter, Weaver, and Abbett were elected for three years; Messrs. Coxe, Kirkpatrick, Whittington, and Hogan were elected for two years; and Messrs. Christine, Stern, and McDevitt were elected for one year.

On the organization of the Board, Mr. Buckwalter was elected Chairman, and Mr. Coxe Secretary. The object of this Institute, as set forth by the President, is social and literary. A hall will be obtained, and furnished with a library. Already liberal donations of books have been promised.

In the rooms of the Institute, the members of the Alumni of the Central High School meet as friends, forgetting there all differences in an honest desire to cultivate social feelings, and at the same time advance the interests of popular education. The annual meeting of the Alumni will be held on Wednesday evening, when a President of the Association will be elected; also, a Speaker for 1868.

REV. W. C. VAN METER, the indefatigable friend of homeless children, spoke three times yesterday in this city, presenting the cause of the "Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers," in New York, at the Congregational Church on Eighteenth street; at the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets; and at the Olivet Presbyterian Church. In the morning $230 was raised, and in the afternoon $275. Mr. Van Meter speaks this afternoon and evening at the Spruce Street Baptist Church. Tomorrow he leaves for Wilmington, with eight or ten pupils, and will proceed to Baltimore, and spend next Sunday in Washington. His success is remarkable. Thousands of little wanderers have been rescued from want by his earnest labor.

PAYING FOR DRINKS.—Jacob Leister has been long in the habit of spending his evenings in the bar-room of a tavern kept by Mr. Dackerman, and by playing sundry games of cards, and ordering sundry drinks, had run up a bill to quite an extent. Saturday evening he went to his old resort, and demanded drinks, but the landlord, having in view the long column of unpaid articles, refused. Whereat Leister said he would pay the "score," and fell to, completely blacking the eyes of the landlord. For this Alderman Holme committed him in default of $500 bail to answer.

INSANE MAN PICKED UP.—This morning, at an early hour, a young man was found in Clay street, his manner and actions indicating insanity. When asked by the officer where he resided, he answered in Lombard street. This he corrected again by saying he lived in Jersey; and to the inquiry as to the exact place, he replied, "about half way." A Testament was found in his pocket, with the name of Robert Wilson written on the fly-leaf. He will be kept this day, and if by to-night friends or relatives do not claim him, he will be sent to the Almshouse.

AN UNLAWFUL WARNING TO A TENANT—James Palmer resides in Rising Sun, and occupies a dwelling, part of which he rents to an old lady. Saturday night Palmer, incited to evil deeds by ardent spirits, went home and to his tenant's apartments, and warned her to move immediately. This he did by kicking her violently and unceasingly until she could get out of the room. Complaint was that night made before Alderman Good, of Germantown, and Palmer was arrested and committed in default of $500 bail.

RESCUED.—Last evening Charles O'Neil, hailing from Camden, New Jersey, came near shuffling off this mortal coil. He was rather the worse for liquor, and tumbled in the water at Meade alley wharf. Officer Morris had observed him a short time before, but suddenly missing him, went to the dock and saw him struggling in the water. He was rescued by the officer; and was considerably sobered by his cold bath, so much so that he was enabled to reach the ferry and get to his home.

LARCENY OF CHICKENS.—Margaret Delmar, aged about 58 years, was passing through the Second Street Market, when her optics were enchanted with the vision of large, plump, and tender chickens, in a defunct state. No one, apparently to her, was watching, so she unhooked them from their hooks and deposited them in a basket, and went on. It was, however, "no-go" with her, as she was arrested, and Alderman Pottinger held her to answer.

A GENERAL PILFERER.—Mahlon Kite was arrested on Saturday afternoon, for being concerned in numerous petty larcenies. He at one time worked for Edmund Dunn, and some tools and other small articles were missed. His room was searched, and a trunk found containing many articles which, at different times, had been stolen, overcoats, dressed skins, cloth, etc. etc. Alderman Allen committed him to answer.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—No. 332 Monroe street has been the rendezvous of the dissolute, who have acted in a manner to give annoyance and cause disgust to the peace-loving citizens around. Accordingly, it was broken up, it is hoped, by the arrest of the mistress thereof, Margaret Ardell, who was committed by Alderman Tittermary.

HANDSOME CERTIFICATE.—The Board of Directors of the Sixteenth School Section have just got up a beautiful certificate of graduation averages for scholars, to be presented to pupils of the Jefferson Grammar School, prior to admission into the Central High and Girls' Normal Schools. This certificate is printed in gold and colors by Rawlings & Zeising, and is the neatest affair of the kind we have ever seen.

PAWNING WASH CLOTHES.—Mary Peale was intrusted with a bundle of wash clothes by different gentlemen, to put in a proper state. But instead of this she pawned them at some store, and never appeared with any answer to the owners thereof. She was arrested, and the facts ascertained, and Miss Mary was committed to answer by Alderman Tittermary.

A MINISTER'S DWELLING ENTERED.—The dwelling of the Rev. Dr. Stevens, No. 913 Clinton street, was entered about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning by forcing the back door open. Two fine coats were missed, together with a number of dresses belonging to servants.

LARCENY.—Henry Killinger was arrested this morning, by Detective Taggart, upon the charge of larceny. He will have a hearing today.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

WHAT A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY is Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer! It not only cures the ills of the human family, but is also the sure remedy for horses with colic, and has never been known to fail in the worst cases; and for sprains, galls, etc., it never fails—try it once. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by Druggists generally.—*Kenton Co. (Ky.) Democrat.*

WITHIN THE WHOLE RANGE of tonic and alterative medicines known, none is entitled to more consideration than the Peruvian Syrup. In all cases of enfeebled and debilitated constitutions it is the very remedy needed. The most positive proof of this can be adduced.

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Tuttle, No. 926 Chesnut street, importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers Hendrick Hudson and Stars and Stripes.

IF YOU WANT A RELIABLE AND USEFUL FAMILY CASE OF MEDICINES, we can conscientiously recommend one of Dr. Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics. Having used them ourselves, and knowing of their extensive use by our friends, we hazard nothing in speaking well of them to all who desire having such an arrangement for family use. See advertisement in another column.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fuller's Remedy. "No cure, no pay."

AMONG THE PATENTS recently issued by the Patent Commissioner at Washington, is one for "dressing grindstones." We know of an excellent plan for dressing the Commissioners, and that is to send their orders and measurement to Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental. Persons may think, by this notice, that we "have an axe to grind" ourselves.

ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections, G. W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING? WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHIERS, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

ROBERTS—TEMPLIN.—February 7, by Rev. T. M. Griffith, at the residence of the bride's father, Green Hill Cottage, Norristown, Pa., Mr. WILLIAM C. ROBERTS, of the West Indies, to Miss LIZZIE TEMPLIN.

DIED.

DIVER.—On Thursday A. M., the 7th instant, Mrs. MARY DIVER, in the 57th year of her age.

—On the morning of the 10th instant, Mr. JOSEPH DIVER, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, from their late residence, No. 920 Filbert street.

HUSTON.—On Saturday morning, Dr. S. C. HUSTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. W. corner of Thirty-ninth and Spruce streets, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

MILLIGAN.—On the 10th instant, MARGARET MILLIGAN, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Isabella Hollingsworth, No. 4235 Ludlow street, West Philadelphia (between Market and Chesnut streets), on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment in the Asbury Vault.

RAYNER.—WILLIAM RAYNER, on Friday, the 8th instant, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Rising Sun Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Chinnaminton street, above Washington, Manayunk, Twenty-first Ward, on Tuesday, the 12th instant. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

REEVES.—On the morning of the 8th instant, FRANKLIN T. REEVES, son of Joel and Sarah R. Reeves, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 705 N. Eighth street, on Third-day, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PADLOCK combines great strength with security against being picked. These make it one of the best locks for store doors. Several sizes for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

COPPER TACKS, TINNED IRON TACKS, superior Swedes Carpet Tacks for Upholsterers, Shoe and Hungarian Nails, Sprigs, Finishing, Clout, and Cigar-box Nails, etc. etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

MALLETS FOR TINMEN, BOTTLERS, Carpenters, etc. A heavy iron-bound article for store use. Also, small neat Mallets for lads' tool chests. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

ORANGES, LEMONS, AND PEANUTS.—2000 boxes Oranges and Lemons, 1000 bushels large Virginia Peanuts, 1000 bushels North Carolina Peanuts, all in fine condition, landing and for sale by JOSEPH P. BUSSIER & CO., 2 11 5t No. 108 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING. JONES' OLD ESTABLISHED ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 604 MARKET ST., 1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

TO DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS. We call your attention to our NEW ARTICLE of Refined Saponifier, or Concentrated Lye, THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Orders received by FERGUSSON & SMITH, Brokers in Drugs, Dyes, and Chemicals, 2 9 3t] No. 43 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS AND Heirs who are entitled to this Bounty, and who have not yet made application, should do so at once, as the Paymaster-General desires all claims to be filed and classified as soon as possible. I am daily receiving the checks for this Extra Bounty, and notify the successful applicants as soon as received, through the Post Office. Those desiring a speedy settlement should call on or address GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK street, one door below Third. OFFICE OPEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK. 2 9 1m

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure" prepared from the formula of Professor Trousseau, of Paris cures Consumption and Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 rhsm3m

DRUNKENNESS CURED. DR. BELL'S CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE. Is a sure cure for Drunkenness, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. Send for descriptive circular. Price, $1 per box, post paid. Address CHARLES BREMIER, Box 24, GERMANTOWN, Pa. 1 30wfm1m

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC. Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters. GOODYEAR'S, No. 308 CHESNUT Street, South side. N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.—RICHARD PENISTAN'S STORE AND VAULTS, No. 429 CHESNUT Street, Nearly Opposite the Post Office, PHILADELPHIA. Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to. 9 3t

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY.

THE AMERICAN OF PHILADELPHIA, SOUTHEAST CORNER FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets now on hand, amount to

$1,516,461'81.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1866,

$766,537'80.

LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO

$223,000.

Dividends made annually, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.

The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of Premiums received during the year. Its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent, Hon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingle, L. M. Whilldin, William J. Howard, Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry K. Bennett, George W. Hill, John M. Chesnutt, John Wanamaker.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President. GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President. JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary. JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 2 11 mthst4 t]

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

MASTER RICHARD COKER, THE GREAT AMERICAN BOY SOPRANO, has the honor to announce that he will give TWO GRAND CONCERTS in Philadelphia, in the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 12th and 13th inst. He will be assisted on those occasions by Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, the world-renowned Pianist; Signor S STRINI, the celebrated Basso Buffo Singer; Miss NETTIE STERLING, of New York, and others, with Professor OSCAR KŒNIG, of Philadelphia, as accompanyist.

This will likely be the last opportunity afforded the music-loving public of Philadelphia of hearing this unusually fine combination, as both Master Coker and Mr. Wehli soon leave the country to perform an engagement in Paris.

Admission, $1. Seats may be secured without extra charge at Trumpler's Music Store, 8, E. corner Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Continental Hotel Stand. 2 11 2t

LOST.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST ON FRIDAY, February 1,

A BROWN AND WHITE COLORED SETTER PUP,

Light-colored eyes, about 10 months old, answers to the name of "WASH."

The above reward will be paid by returning to

R. AYLMER BARNEWALL, 2 11 3t No. 902 South TWELFTH Street.

LOST OR STOLEN, AT THE CHESNUT Street Theatre, on Saturday night, January 26, 1867, a pocket-book, containing between thirty and forty dollars in money, a number of due bills, and a city warrant, No. 459, for eleven dollars, drawn in favor of Jonathan Caldwell. Payment has been stopped on the warrant. A liberal reward will be paid for return of pocket-book, money, and warrant to JONATHAN CALDWELL, 2 11 3t No. 1119 MOYAMENSING Avenue.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"And ther the Leelins', wid burstin' feelins',
Stud on the stepes in the peltin' rain,
And bowd as grand as, and smiled as oland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane."

ALDERMAN ROONEY AT THE CABLE BANQUET.

AN IMPROVISED EPIC BY HIMSELF.

The Allin' and Dhrinkin' and Spaykin' and Toasts

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue. Books sent postage paid, on receipt of retail price. ALL NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. 2 7

THERE IS NOT A FAMILY IN Philadelphia but will be benefited by reading Mrs. Warren's delightful Housekeeping Stories:—

How I Managed My House on $300 a Year,

How I Managed My Children,

Comfort for Small Incomes, and the Management of My Servants.

Price 50 cents each, in neat paper covers.

LORING, 2 6wfm4t PUBLISHER, BOSTON.

PITCH PINE TIMBER.—120,000 FEET superior South Carolina Pitch Pine Timber. Large sticks on shipboard. For sale by DALLETT & SON, 1 30 5p No. 129 South FRONT Street.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1220 WALNUT ST.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts which, added to the previous though limited information, possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper, healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been, and is daily being by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. *The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.*

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:

S. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishlequillas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No. 151 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandegrift, Camden, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Bowden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 36 South Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. Moullain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, U. S. C., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis, catarrh; John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn, bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Howbotham, No. 1327 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byram, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth, No. 257 Marks street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1632 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouse, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut, M. C. Sadler, No. 639 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner Third and Market streets; J. B. Andrews, No. 912 Pine street; M. Erickson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Stinson, No. 1914 Front street; W. H. Smith, No. 1020 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown; William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to Dr. S. W. BECKWITH, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, 1 30wsn 3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, 44 N. SEVENTH, above Filbert. 2 9 3m*

CARPETINGS.

JUST LANDED, ENGLISH CARPETINGS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, and INGRAINS.

Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON, No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 242 PEAR Street. 11 7t

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,

On the First Day of January, 1867.

FIRST.

1. Capital stock	$100,000'00
2. Number of shares of stock subscribed for one thousand of $100 each.	
3. Amount of assessments on instalments on stock paid in cash	100,000'00

SECOND—THE PROPERTY OR ASSETS HELD BY THE COMPANY.

1. The value, or nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the Company, cost	462,732'16
2. Amount of cash on hand	21,548'78
3. Amount of cash deposited in bank. Deposited in United States Trust Company	25,449'19 104,000'00
4. Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission, all since collected	58,332'82
5. Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	1,091,100'00
6. Amount of loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	None
7. Amount due Company on which judgments have been obtained	None
8. Amount of stocks owned by the Company, whether of any State or the United States, or of any incorporated city of the United States, or of any other description, specifying the number of shares, and the par and market value of the same:—	

	Par Value.	Mark. Val.
U. States 6s of 1874	$90,000'00	$91,536'40
" 6s of 1881	60,000'00	61,171'88
" 5-20s of 1862	50,000'00	
" " 1864	25,000'00	175,374'70
" " 1865 (Nov., May)	50,000'00	
" " 1865 (Jan., July)	50,000'00	
" 10-40s	400'00	372'00
" 7'30s (second series)	165,350'00	162,506'37
New York City Stocks	100,500'00	101,683'42
" State Stocks	120,000'00	119,887'50
Virginia State 6s	20,000'00	12,450'00
Tennessee State 6s	20,000'00	14,144'70

9. Amount of Stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value. Loans on call secured by United States securities, with margin of at least 10 per cent.	42,520'00
Amount of Premiums due, not yet reported, estimated (since reported)	262,000'00
Amount of deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums, estimated	250,000'00
10. Amount of assessment on the stock of the Company called in, due and unpaid	None
11. Amount of premium notes due and unpaid	None
12. Amount of interest on investments made by the Company, due and unpaid.	2,221'37
Amount of interest on investments accrued but not due, estimated	19,000'00
All other property of the Society, estimated, fixtures, safes, library, and other property	14,729'30
Cash assets, 1st January, 1867	$3,083,011'43

THIRD—THE LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of losses due and unpaid	None
2. Amount of the claims for losses which are in suit or contested by the Company	None
3. Amount of losses during the year, which have been paid, including additions	187,269'67
4. Amount of losses during the year, which have not been settled, in process of adjustment—claims not due	28,000'00
5. Amount of losses during the year which are contested	None
6. Amount of losses during the year reported to the Company and not acted upon	3,000'00
7. Amount of dividends declared to stockholders, being legal interest only	7,000'00
8. Amount of dividends declared due and unpaid	None
9. Amount of dividends (either cash or scrip) declared and not yet due	None
10. Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of security given	None
11. Amount of all other existing claims against the Company	30,000'00

FOURTH—INCOME OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of cash premiums received	1,636,979'76
2. Amount of premium notes taken by the Company	None
3. Amount of premiums earned	
4. Amount of interest money received from the investments of the Company	83,329'47
5. Amount of income of the Company from any other sources	

FIFTH—THE EXPENDIT

BALL-ROOM DISSIPATION.

A Sermon Delivered by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, at the Second Dutch Reformed Church, Last Evening.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Last evening the Second Dutch Reformed Church was crammed as usual; the aisles were filled, the pews were crowded, the vestibule thoroughly occupied, and even the steps of the pulpit appropriated, by the people assembled to hear a sermon on "ball-room dissipation," one of a series conducted by the pastor (Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. Congregational singing is a specialty of this church, inasmuch as all sing, with a grand effect, under the leadership of the quartette choir—the two Misses Frenfield and Messrs. Moore and Bealy. After the usual introductory services, the pastor delivered the following sermon, which is here given in full, drawn from the text:—

"*The daughter of Herodias danced before them.*"—Matthew xiv, 6.

It is the anniversary of Herod's birthday. The palace is lighted; the highways leading thereto are ablaze with the pomp of invited guests. Lords, captains, merchant princes, and the mightiest men of the realm are on the way to mingle in the festivities. The tables are filled with all the luxuries that the royal purveyors can gather—spiced wines, fruits, and rare meats. The guests, white robed, anointed, and perfumed, take their places. The jests evoke roars of laughter; the riddles are propounded; *repartee* is indulged; the toasts are drunk; the brain befogged; wit drowned, uproar and blasphemy begin. Turn on more light! Give us more wine! Sound the trumpet! Clear the floor for a dance! Bring in Salome, the graceful and accomplished princess!

The doors are opened, and in bounds the dancer. Stand back, and give plenty of room for the gyrations! The lords are enchanted. They never saw such poetry of motion. Their souls whirl with the bounding feet. Herod forgets everything but the fascinations of Salome. The magnificence of all his realm is nothing with that which now whirls before him on "tip-toe." His heart is in transports with Salome: her arms now tossed in air, and now placed akimbo. He sways in every motion of his enchantress. He thrills with the quick pulsations of the feet, and sits bewitched with the taking of attitudes that he never saw before, in a moment exchanged for others just as amazing. He sits in silence before the whirling, bounding, leaping, flashing wonder, and when the dance stops, and the trumpets pause, and the long, loud plaudits that shook the palace with their thunders had abated, the entranced monarch sware unto the princely performer:—"Whatsoever thou shalt ask of me I will give it thee, unto the half of my kingdom."

Now, there was in prison a minister by the name of John the Baptist, who had made much trouble by preaching politics. He had denounced the sin of the king, and brought down upon himself the wrath of the females in that royal family. At the instigation of her mother, Salome takes advantage of the king's extravagant promise, and demands the head of Joan the Baptist on a dinner-plate. There is the sound of heavy feet and the clatter of swords outside the palace. Swing back the door; the executioners are returning from their awful errand. They hand the platter. What is on the platter?—a new tankard of wine to rekindle the mirth of the lords? No! It is redder than the wine, and costlier. It is the ghastly, bleeding head of John the Baptist; its locks dappled with gore; its eyes set in the death-stare; the distortion of the last agony is in the features. Behold the work, the influence, and the end of the infamous dancer!

I come to-night to answer a question which every minister of Christ is called to meet, and which I can no longer avoid without lack of frankness. I have no sympathy with either party or extremists in the Church upon this subject. I am by natural temperament and religious theory utterly opposed to the position of those who are horrified at every demonstration of mirth and playfulness in social life, and who seem to think that the salvation of the soul and the honor of the Church depend upon the style in which people carry their feet. On the other hand, I can see nothing but ruin, morality and eternally, in the dissipations of the ball-room, which have already despoiled thousands of young men and women of all their dignity of character, usefulness in life, or hope for eternity. Dancing has been styled the graceful movement of the body, adjusted by art to the measures or tones of instruments, or of verse. The nations have danced! The ancients thought that Castor and Pollux had first taught the practice to the Lacedæmonians. But whatever be its origin, all climes have adopted it. In other days there were festal dances, funeral dances, military dances, domestic dances, mediatorial dances, Bacchanalian dances. Queens and lords have swayed to and fro in their gardens, and the rough man of the backwoods in this way roused up the echoes of the forests.

There seems to be something in pleasing and coherent sounds to invoke the movement of the hand and foot, whether cultured or uncultured. Men in the street unconsciously keep step to the music of the passing band; and Christians in church find themselves beating time with their feet while their souls are uplifted with some great harmony. While in brilliant circles, in plays conducted by some great artist, the richly apparelled guests balance in the very bewilderment of splendor; the red men of Oregon are celebrating their scalp dances, green corn dances, and war dances.

It is no abstract question, then, when you ask me, "Is it right to dance?" The ancient Fathers, aroused by the indecent dances of those days, gave emphatic voice against any participation in the dance. Saint Chrysostom says "That we are not to go off dancing, but to walk modestly; not to leap impudently, like camels." In the documents of the ancient Church we read:—"A dance is the devil's possession, and he that entereth into the dance entereth into his possession. The devil is the guide of the middle and the end of the dance. As many faces as a man maketh in dancing, so many faces doth he make in hell." Elsewhere these old documents declare:—"The woman that sinneth in the dance is the princess of the devil, and those that answer are his clerks, and the players are his parishioners, and the music are the bells, and the fiddlers the ministers of the devil. It is when hogs are strayed, if the hogsherd call one, all come together; so the devil calleth one woman to sing in the dance, or play on some instrument, and presently all the dancers gather together."

This indiscriminate denunciation grew out of the utter dissoluteness of these ancient plays. So great at one time was the offense to all decency, that the Roman Senate decreed the expulsion of all dancers and dancing-masters from Rome. But we are not to discuss the customs of that day. We are to talk of the customs now. We cannot let the Fathers decide this question for us. Our reason, enlightened by the Bible, shall be the standard. I am not ready to excommunicate all those who lift their feet beyond a certain height. I would not stand to watch our youth with the rigor of criticism, if it would dampen all their ardor of soul. I do not believe that all the inhabitants of Wales who used to step to the sound of the pit-corn, went down to hell. I would give to all our youth the right to romp and play. God meant it, or He would not have surcharged our natures with this exuberance.

If the father and mother join hands with their children, and while the oldest strikes the keys, fill all the house with the sound of agile feet, I see no harm. If a few friends, gathered in happy circle, conclude to cross and recross the room to the sound of the piano, well played, I see no harm: and why should I, standing in a parlor, in the presence of younng persons desirous to be happy, be a chill upon their mirth in the supposition that because I am a minister I despise festivity or romping. I do not despise it! I would to God that men would keep young for a greater length of time! My heart beats in unison with all these young hearts. What if we have felt heavy burdens and suffered many hard knocks, is that any reason why we should stand in the path of those who, unstung by life's misfortunes, are exhilarant and full of glee? God bless the young! They will have to wait many a day if they want to hear me say one word to dampen their ardor or clip their wings. Poor way to prepare young people for the tug of life, by telling them it is hard and dark and terrible. No such thing! You will meet with many a trial, but, speaking from my own experience, I tell you that you will be treated a great deal better than you deserve.

Let us not grudge the young their joy; as we go further on in life let us go into the experience of that we had in our gleeful days. When old age frosts our locks and stiffens our limbs, let us not block up the way to the young, but say—"We had our good times; now let others have theirs." As our children go on, let us cheerfully give them our places. Right glad will I be to let them have everything—my books my pulpit, my place in society, my name, my heritage. By the time we get old we will have had it our way long enough. Then let the children come on, and for a while have their way. After the thirty, or forty, or fifty years we have been drinking from the cup of life, we ought to pass the cup along and let others drink.

But while God bids us into the enjoyments of life, I never will countenance sinful indulgence. I come to-night to set forth a group of what might be called the "dissipations of the ball-room." They swing an awful scythe of death; and are our ministers of Christ to stand idly by, to let the work go on, lest in the attempt they tread upon the trail of some popular vanity? The whirlpool of the ball-room draws down to-day half the life, and beauty, and moral worth of this city. In this whirlwind of imported silks goes out the life of many of our first families. Bodies and souls innumerable are annually consumed in this conflagration of ribbons. They are the abettors of pride, the instigators of jealousy, the sacrificial altars of health, the defilers of the soul, the avenues of lust, and the curse of the tongue.

The tread of this wild, indiscriminate, heated, midnight dance is dangerous to all the family heartstones and moral advancement of the city. The physical ruin is indirect. What is to become of those who work all day and dance all night? A few years will turn them out coughing, cadaverous, exhausted imbeciles. In the Book of God, those who have given up midnight to spiced wines and hot spirits, and ride home through the winter cold, unwrapped from the elements, will be recorded as suicides. There is but a short step from the ball-room to the graveyard. There are consumptions and fierce neuralgias close on its track. Amid that glittering mass of ball-room splendor disease stands right and left in balance and chain, a sepulchral breath floats up amid the perfume, and the froth of Death's flip bubbles in the champagne.

Many of our brightest homes are being sacrificed. There are families that have actually quit keeping house and gone to boarding, that they might devote themselves more exclusively to the higher duties of the ball-room—mothers and daughters, fathers and sons, finding their chief enjoyment in the dance. Farewell to books, to quiet culture, to all the amenities of home. The father will, after awhile, go down into lower dissipation; the son be tossed about in society a nonentity; the daughter elopes with a French dancing master, and the mother still trying to keep in the glittering circle by every art, coaxing color to her cheek, and wrinkles off from her brow, attempting, without success, all the arts of the "belle;" an old flirt, a poor miserable butterfly without wings!

The first time you find these faithful disciples of the ball-room suddenly engaged, and happy in the duties of the home circle, send me word! For I would go a great way to see such a phenomenon. They have no home. Their children unwashed, the furniture undusted, the china closets disordered, the house a scene of confusion, misrule, cheerlessness, and dirt. Yea, we think you might discover even, amid the witcheries of the ball-room, the sickening odors of unswept, unventilated, and unclean domestic apartments.

These dissipations unseat all life for usefulness. How could you expect one to be interested in the alleviation of the world's miseries while there is a question to be decided about the shade of a glove, or the crinkle in a shoe? How many of all these mere frequenters of the ball-room teach in Sunday Schools, or visit the poor, or help dress the wounds of a returned soldier in the hospital? When did the world ever see a perpetual dancer distributing tracts? Such persons are turned in upon themselves, and it is poor pasture. This gilded sphere is utterly bedwarring the intellect and soul. This constant study of little things—this harrassed anxiety about dress—this talk of fashionable infinitessimals, this shoe-pinched, hair-fooled, strange spectred group—this simpering and looking askance at their mirrors, and wondering, with an infinity of interest, how that one geranium leaf does look—this shrivelling up of man's moral dignity, until it is no more observable with the naked eye; this taking of some one's heart that God meant to be filled with all amenities, and praising it until it is an heartless heart, forever gone; this wrapping of all the mind and heart in the griefs of a spotted cravat; this trampling down of a soul that God meant for great uplifting, under the toot of the ball-room dance.

That female form that just now swayed so gracefully by in the dance, bends over the plate without a shudder. She gloats over the blood, and, just as a maid of your household carries out on a tray the emptied glasses of an evening's entertainment, so she carried out on a platter the head of that good man, while all the banqueters shouted, and thought it a good joke, that in such a brief and unconscious way an end could have been made to such a plain spoken, troublesome minister.

But, after awhile, Salome's head was put on a platter. Not like that on which she carried John's, but on a platter of ice. History says that as she was passing over a stream she broke through, and the ice caught her at the neck, and actually ground off her head.

I prophesy the spiritual ruin of all continuous participants in these dissipations. For the while, polished, glistening birds have been on the road to heaven, but who, at the flash of the chandelier, have been kindled a torch for eternity. From the table spread, at the close of that exhausted and besweated scene, who went home to say his prayers?

A young woman once began to be thoughtful about the things of eternity. Her mother, observing that serious meditation, said, "I will give you a dress that shall cost $500, and you may wear it to the ball. There you will get rid of your serious impressions." She went, and wore the dress and thought no more of religion. A few months passed, and the daughter came to die. When her time was drawing near, she said:—"Mother, bring me that dress which cost $500." The mother brought it. "Hang it on the foot of my bed." This was done. Then said the child:—"*Mother! that dress is the price of my soul!*"

How multitudes waste and lose their souls. Alas! to many this life is a masquerade ball, as at such entertainments gentlemen and ladies appear in dress of kings and queens, and clowns and mountains bandits, and at the close of the dance throw off the disguise. So in this life all unclean passions move in masque. Across the floor they trip merrily. The lights bubble along the wall, and drop from the ceiling a very cohort of fire. The music throbs; diamonds glitter; the feet bound; gemmed hand stretched out clasps gemmed hand; foot responds to tinkling foot; and gleaming brow bends low to gleaming brow.

ON WITH THE DANCE!! Flash and rustle, and laughter of immeasurable merry-making! But the languor of death comes on the limbs and blurs the sight. LIGHTS LOWER!! The floor hollow with sepulchral echoes! Music saddens into a wail! LIGHTS LOWER!! Masquers can hardly now be seen! Flowers exchange their fragrance for the sickening odor, such as comes from garlands that have lain in vaults of cemeteries. A breath of air sweeps through the window, making the wreaths shake. LIGHTS LOWER!! Mists fill the room, and glasses rattle as they are shaken by solemn thunders. Sighs seem caught among the curtains. The scarf falls from the shoulder of beauty a shroud! The masks fall off, and from the slippery boards, in the dance of death, glide jealousies, disappointments, the lost, and despair! Torn leaves and withered garlands only half hide the ulcered feet. The stench of lampwicks almost quench! Choaking damp! Chilliness! Feet still! Hands folded! Lights out!!

At the close of the sermon, "Home, Sweet Home" was sung with thrilling effect and a sweetness rarely equalled, and in which the whole congregation engaged. After the benediction the large audience dispersed.

Sunday Cars vs. Sunday Churches.

Editor of Evening Telegraph:—Much logic has been expended in proving the utility of one day of rest out of seven. Whatever force the reasoning carries, is doubly applicable to a periodical term of recreation and rest. Night is the time which nature has clearly marked out for rest. It is ample for that purpose. What men want is relaxation from a confining occupation, exercise in the open air, to develop the dormant mental energies, to promote health, to invite social communion. "Cheerfulness is the health of the soul, and innocence is its foundation. It makes us happy in ourselves, agreeable to others, and pleasing to the Lord."

While we boast of our freedom from the tyranny of Great Britain, the moral slavery she imposed on us enchains us still. All the tyranny, all the acknowledged corruption of a profligate church, accumulated in past centuries beyond our control, the Puritans imported hither. The robbing of the poor man's little pleasures, the scourging and the public exposure of pious females, the hanging of Quakers for honest dissent, the burning of innocent women for that phantom of superstition, witchcraft—these wicked and debasing principle still abide here, a curse and a blight upon our freedom, and they wait only for a favorable moment to renew their works of darkness.

Our mild religion is not stringent enough to give to the Church that complete power it seeks; hence the late dangerous cabals among the modern Puritans to control legislation, and to revive against the poor the severities of the Jewish law, from which the new dispensation came expressly to redeem them.

Jesus and His disciples enjoyed their walks through the green fields, gathering fruit on the Jewish Sabbath; they feasted, and cheered their hearts with wine. On Sunday they did everything they performed on all other days, making no distinction. In preaching against this example, our modern Pharisees virtually condemn Jesus and His Apostles as imudels and unholy transgressors of what they please to call the law of God!

To him who calmly looks into the depths of these errors, the course of these misguided men is impious beyond expression. No plea of antiquity or example can excuse the sacrilege. What plea, indeed, can justify the savage denunciations of what are styled the Sabbath conventions, against the rights of conscience of those who hold opinions different from them on this subject? He that has traced in history the insidious advances of the Church, under a show of zeal, towards the usurpation of power, must see in this scheme a bold thrust at our liberties, a vital stab at the rights of conscience. Every man who honors the gift of freedom, for which our ancestors bled, should awaken to a sense of his danger. Why waste our sympathy on the poor bondman to bodily servitude, while we see our own people bound hand and foot, and carried away into moral slavery, under the jurisdiction of a proud hireling ministry?

Let our Legislature have a care. If the people of this country, easy as they are of imposition and slow to anger, should get a glimpse behind the veil of mock piety, and see the true intent of this scheme against their right of conscience, a fearful retribution will be exacted. The national pride has already been aroused, and a strong party is now organized to shake off the remnant of the foreign yoke yet clinging round our necks. The Christian religion is republican as it exists in the Gospel, and so it should be here; but the Church that tyrannizes over our people to-day only usurps the name—it is anti-republican. During fifteen hundred years it has been moulded under monarchies, in rigid adaptation to that form of government which we abhor. It is a foreign enemy in disguise, daily and hourly undermining the temple of our liberty, it is the only hope *now remaining*, the only tool that Europe depends upon to destroy our hated republican freedom. Mark already how it has mixed a Legislature to violate our Constitution, by enacting sectarian laws respecting particular, days and suppressing innocent employments. Mark how, by exciting unholy prejudices, it has cried down liberty of conscience, and stifled the right of inquiry and free investigation into doctrines and practices of the Church. "A Reasoner," "A Free Thinker," "A Free Inquirer," "An Investigator." Oh, how shocking! What reflecting man does not know that only a strong necessity for concealing some dark and damning scheme of wrong could urge it to venture on this dangerous expedient, thus setting its life on the mere hazard of perpetuating our ignorance and blindness. If we should detect among our political parties a well organized system of persecution against every man's business, to compel him to vote as directed, would we not rise as one man to crush a party, and to redeem the purity of the elective franchise? Is it not of vital importance that a free expression of the popular will should be secured upon all subjects touching the public welfare? Then, why were the citizens of Philadelphia denied this privilege by our last Legislature, in regard to the Sunday car question?

This plainly shows that this blessed privilege to the poor man which ought to distinguish freemen from serfs, has been insidiously taken from the people by the Church. Already it has obtained a foothold in every Legislature, and in spite of constitutional guards, we are *taxed* to pay for its usurpations. By improper influences exercised there, it has formed an *unconstitutional league* with our Government to exempt its most profitable property from paying its share of the public expenses, to stop the public mails, to arrest the poor man's pleasure of riding in a Sunday car, to rob him of this innocent recreation on particular days which *it selects* for the great *market-day* of the Church—the busy day—the working, *money-gathering* day of the Priesthood.

This they call "giving the day to God." Is it not too plainly giving it to themselves? And using force to compel all men to go to *their market*, by shutting up every other avenue of exit, from the confinement of their homes? Is this the mild *persuasion* Christianity relies upon, or is it the force resorted to by all impostors? And where is American freedom and right of conscience? Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH T. THOMPSON.
Willistown, Chester county, Pa.

UHLER & HOPKINS,
FORMERLY No. 8 N. SECOND Street,
HAVE REMOVED TO
THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 48 South SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Where they will continue the
CLOTH AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS,
AS HERETOFORE. 12 smw1m

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by rolling, and
Never Become Glossy.
These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH street.
CAUTION.—Beware of the imitation Books and Paste board Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all otherwise labelled on the back, or the package is sealed and marked, Patented Feb. 10, 1863. [14 fmw3m rp

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC
KITCHEN & CO.,
JEWELERS.
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
Great Reduction in Prices.
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
CASH PRINCIPLE.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.
N. RULON.
Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 2 11m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1]4p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Gold and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 15smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.
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ETC. ETC. ETC.
9 26 No. 13 South EIGHTH St., Philadelphia.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,
AND
MACHINERY OILS.
Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.
No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue
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FINANCIAL.
BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES!
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s of 1865 January and July,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.
102rp

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
EASTERN DIVISION,
OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1867
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bond of
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Eastern Division,
DUE FEBRUARY 1,
Will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of
MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
On and after that date.
1 22 tF10 WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST
7-30s
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES
And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. [12 26 3m

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Natha Hilles, Ben. Rowland, Jr. Wm. H Rhawn
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WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
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Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
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North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at
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All information cheerfully given.
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TEN PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.
This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.
These securities form a first claim on the entire asset of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinary stock at the option of the holder at any period during the five years.
For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,
No. 430 WALNUT Street.
PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
28tf COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

SHIPPING.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, February 16
KANGAROO.....Wednesday, February 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, February 23
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, March 2
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, March 9
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
To London.....85 To London.....35
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE by the only American line to England and France.—The New York and Havre Steamship Company's first class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No 47, North River, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, the following days, at noon precisely:—
ARAGO....H. A. GARDEN....December 24, 1866.
And every 28 days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First-class, Main Saloon.....$100
Lower Saloon.....80
Second-class.....50
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New York.
JAMES A WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., Agents, Paris. †
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50, North River.
PEREIRE, Duchesne.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.
EUROPE, Lemaire.
ST. LAURENT, Scandi.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $160; Second Cabin, $100—including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
† GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway
FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA and Delaware Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 15 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
11 5 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

ROOFING.
ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
1 21 6m RECKLESS & EVERETT, No. 3052 GREEN Street.

SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY, GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.—THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the state of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 10th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.
This Tunnel, when completed, will be about 4½ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North Adams.
The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 2500 feet, 2400 feet of which consist of an opening of about 10 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 100 feet being heading—now measuring upon an average 4 cubic yards per running foot—to be enlarged to the full section; making some 35,000 cubic yards to be removed.
A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.
The *Western End* is worked from a shaft 315 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft—of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 1100 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing 17 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.
The *Central End* of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet, now 400 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1000 feet from surface, requiring the removal of about 9000 cubic yards.
All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.
Buildings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.
Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, North Adams, Massachusetts, and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUPE, Room No 10, No. 13 Exchange street, Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.
JAMES M. SHUPE,
ALVAH CROCKER,
CHARLES RUDSON,
Commissioners.
Boston, January 30, 1867. 2 4 5w

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of Saturday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

WASHINGTON, February 9.

Senate.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to restore the jurisdiction of Indian Affairs to the War Department, which provides that from and after the first day of July next, the Secretary of War shall exercise the supervisory and appellate powers, and possess the jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. That the commanding officer of each military department shall be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for such department, and shall detail officers as Indian agents, said superintendents and agents to perform the duties by law now imposed upon such officers, and without additional pay. That the Secretary of War shall detail an officer not below the rank of brigadier general as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. That the Secretary of War shall, upon the passage of the bill, cause a thorough inspection of all the Indian tribes, and a general examination of the condition and business affairs with the government, their treatment, etc. The report upon the same to be through the Superintendent of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of War. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. STEWART called up the bill introduced by him a few days since, authorizing the towns and cities on the public lands of California and Nevada, not subject to entry at the time of settlement to enter these sites at the minimum price of $1 25 per acre.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment excepting from the operations of the bill all military reservations. The amendment was adopted and the bill was then passed.

At one o'clock the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the League Island Naval Depot bill, was taken up, but on motion of Mr. GRIMES was postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr WILSON gave notice that on Wednesday he would ask the Senate to consider bills from the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON called for a vote on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Bankrupt bill was rejected.

The vote was taken and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Chandler, Conness, Cresswell, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Howard, Johnson, Morgan, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wilson and Yates—22.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cragin, Davis, Fogg, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Nesmith, Saulsbury, Wade and Williams—17.

So the vote by which the bill was rejected was reconsidered, and the question now is, shall the bill pass.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, called up the bill to amend the postal laws, which was passed, and goes to the House.

The first section modifies the existing schedule of charges for postal money orders, and makes the charge as follows: for an order not exceeding $10, ten cents; exceeding $10 but not exceeding $30, fifteen cents; more than $30 the charge is twenty-five cents.

It increases the compensation of deputy postmasters for issuing money orders from ½ to ¼ per cent.

Section 2 authorizes the reissue of a lost money order upon presentation of satisfactory proof of loss, and no fee shall be charged for such reissue.

Section 3 punishes with $5000 fine and imprisonment the counterfeiting of a money order.

Section 4 authorizes the appointment of a superintendent of foreign mails in the Bureau of the First Assistant Postmaster General at a salary of $3000 per annum, and one additional fourth class clerk for that branch of the service, and fixes the compensation of the Superintendent of money orders at $3000 per annum.

Section 5 authorizes the appointing of a Superintendent of Dead Letters at an annual salary of $2000.

Section 6 authorizes the employment of a Superintendent of Domestic Mails, and a Superintendent of Inspection, each to receive a salary of $2500 per annum, and a clerk to be in charge of mail bags, locks and keys, at a salary of $2000, and an assistant topographer at a salary of $1800.

An additional section was adopted, that letter carriers shall receive a salary to be fixed by the Deputy Postmaster, not to exceed $1200 per annum.

Also a section making it the duty of postmasters to return uncalled for letters where the address of the writer appears on the face, charging ordinary postage therefor.

The Clerk of the House announced the proceedings and adjournment of that body, in token of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Grider, of Kentucky.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, delivered a eulogy on the life and character of the deceased. The customary resolutions were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. FULBURD, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, asked leave to make a report in part on the investigation into the affairs of the Boston Custom House, which he asked to have printed.

Mr. PLANTS, a member of the committee, objected, and stated he had not time to examine the report.

The House resumed consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Stevens from the Committee on Reconstruction, to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, being entitled to the floor, said that it had been his first intention to support the bill, but that on reflection it seemed to him necessary to withhold his vote from it. He believed that the States lately in rebellion were still States. They had been made States by the action of the people and of the general government, and they could never cease to be States until the general government had consented to that condition. That consent had never been given. There was nothing in the theory of international law or of fact which deprived that section of the country of its legal existence as States. Congress had by many acts, from 1861 to the close of the war, deprived the people of those States of their right to co-operate in the government of the country. Therefore the case as it stood left the States a recognized legal existence, and the people at present without power to participate in the government under which they live. He understood the condition of the people to be this. In international law there were three conditions of a State—one a state of peace, one a state of war, and the third a state of siege. The latter was the condition of the people of those States. It was not peace; it was not war; it was a state of siege.

In response to Mr. Shellabarger and others, Mr. Banks explained his views, which contemplated the exclusion of rebels not only from office, but from the ballot-box. Congress had either to run counter to the Executive or to run with him. His preference was to run with the Executive. He wished no controversy much less with the government of his country. If it should be impossible to form any bill that would restore peace to the country, and renewed prosperity and security, he was not disposed to pursue the fruitless task of passing legislative acts by two-third votes over the President's veto. But the House should drop legislation and consider the condition of the country. A body without a head was said to be a monster; a government without an Executive power was forceless and incapable of good, and the first duty of the House was to consider whether the condition of the country did not require it to pursue some other course than a mere legislative one.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, rose to make an inquiry of Mr. Banks, the answer to which, he said, would govern his course in the management of the bill. The gentleman (Mr. Banks) had informed the House yesterday that if the debate were allowed to run on, there would be a plan suggested on which all branches of the government and the people would harmonize. He now desired to know how long they would have to wait for that plan?

Mr. BANKS replied that, expecting such a question would be put to him, he had last night drawn up hurriedly a proposition, which he would send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read. The paper was read; being an amplification of the plan suggested in his remarks, for the appointment of an organizing commission of three members for the State of Louisiana.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, rising to a question of privilege, called up the bill for the admission of Nebraska as a State. The action of the Senate in passing the bill over the President's veto was read, and the Clerk commenced to read the veto.

Mr. ASHLEY made the point of order that it was not necessary to read the President's veto, except in the House to which it has been sent, but he immediately withdrew the point and allowed the veto to be read.

The House then proceeded on agreeing to the bill notwithstanding the President's objections.

The vote by yeas and nays resulted, yeas 126; nays 44, the only Republicans in the negative being Messrs. Davis and Raymond.

The Speaker voted aye.

After the vote was announced, the Speaker declared that the act had become a law. (Applause and clapping of hands.)

Mr. NIBLACK obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. RAYMOND, who said he rose to make a suggestion to the House, and to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who has charge of the bill. He said he thought it was very clear to every one here that there was not that unanimity in support of the bill which was desirable, with a view to its ultimate effectiveness as a law, if it should become a law.

He believed that if the subject was committed to a discreet and judicious committee, whose first object should be to unite on some practical measure, the House would reach a result which would command the support of its own members and of the country, and the approval or, at least, the assent of the Executive. He did not pretend to have any further grounds for such a belief than those which were accessible to every other member of the House equally with himself. But he had such grounds for that belief as made it incumbent upon him, at least, to submit the proposition to the House. He had put it in the form of a resolution, which he should ask consent to offer at the proper time.

Mr. THAYER asked Mr. Raymond whether he had any reason to believe that the President of the United States would approve of or co-operate with any plan embracing the constitutional amendment.

Mr. RAYMOND—I believe the gentleman is pushing me, perhaps, a little further than I am prepared to go on that point. (Laughter.)

Mr. THAYER—I do not wish to press the gentleman if he cannot answer.

Mr. RAYMOND—I do not know whether the gentleman insists on my stating before him and before the House all the reasons that lead me to such belief, but I have no hesitation in saying to him and in saying to the House that in my judgment a bill embracing these provisions, and passing this House with a proper spirit of unanimity, would engage the assent of the President. That is my personal belief.

Mr. SPALDING—Has the gentleman from New York become thoroughly satisfied that the pending bill will not pass?

Mr. RAYMOND—I have become satisfied that the pending bill, if it should pass, will not pass with such a degree of unanimity as will make it effective as a law.

Mr. SPALDING—I mean will it pass in a constitutional mode—by a two-thirds vote?

Mr. RAYMOND—I have my doubts about that, but I do not know. I merely throw out a suggestion that, if allowed the opportunity, I will offer such a proposition.

Mr. BOUTWELL—Mr. Speaker, it is only a few days since, when there was a bill of a different sort before the House, a majority of the House, and I believe the gentleman from New York among them, desired to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Reconstruction. The various bills were so referred; they have been considered by that committee, and I believe I am guilty of no breach of confidence when I say, that never has any report been made from that committee which was so unanimous as the one now under consideration by the House; nor has any bill ever been submitted from that committee which was so carefully considered as this. We have now spent two days or more in the discussion of this great measure. We have but eight or ten days more in which, as a legislative body, we can act, and I shall hold it to be the greatest of public calamities if this Congress shall adjourn without an expression, on the part both of the House and of the Senate, of the opinions entertained by the Representatives of the country in relation to this measure.

It is fair to concede that if this measure be committed to a committee, no conclusion will be reached, no report made, and no action had even by this branch of the government within the period to which we will be limited by the Constitution, and to-day there are more than eight millions of people, occupying 630,000 square miles of the country, who are writhing under injustice such as has never been permitted to exist in any country in modern times, because in the Capitol there sits enthroned in the Executive Department a man who guides the destinies of the country in the interests of rebellion. Argue as gentlemen may, no way can be devised for the removal of that obstruction except to confide the power in the south to Grant and Sherman and Sheridan, the men who destroyed the rebellion.

Mr. RAYMOND, resuming, said he was quite willing to accept everything the gentleman had said, but he had not made a single proposition which did not involve the exercise of doubtful powers. He (Mr. Raymond) also wished to remove those despotisms in the south, but it must be done by some law which the country would accept as legal and constitutional, and as proper for the occasion.

Mr. SHELLABARGER stated that one committee of the House would, if permitted, report on Monday next a bill providing for civil organization, based on loyal suffrage, in one of the States; referring to a bill to be offered by the Select Committee on the New Orleans Riot, for the reorganization of law.

Mr. RAYMOND said he was glad to hear it. It was the first gleam of light, the first intimation he had had of anything in the form of civil government to go into the bill which assigned such terrible power to subaltern officers of the regular army.

Mr. NIBLACK addressed the House in opposition to the bill, confining his arguments chiefly to legal and constitutional grounds. In conclusion, he said he despaired of reconstruction or restoration until after the next Presidential election, as it seemed to be the intention of the majority in the House to postpone the question until that time.

There was no further debate on the bill.

Mr. HISE, of Kentucky, rose and announced the death of the Hon. Henry Grider, of that State, which took place during the recess of Congress; and pronounced a eulogy on the private and public character of the deceased, and concluded by offering the customary resolutions of respect.

Remarks in eulogy of the deceased were also made by Messrs. Harding, of Kentucky, and Rice, of Maine, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and in pursuance of them, the House at 4:30 P. M. adjourned.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
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WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
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1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
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4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
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LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
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FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

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THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city, together with the New York dailies and weeklies, etc.) 7 2

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Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
SIX DAILY TRAINS.
On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7.45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Sunbury, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12.05 P. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train passing Bethlehem at 12.55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10.15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.
At 3.45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6.45 P. M. Passengers for Plumfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10.45 P. M. Passengers for Summerdown take stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.
At 4.20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, take stage at Abington, for Hartsville at Doylestown.
At 5.20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.
At 6.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11.30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA
From Bethlehem at 9.15 A. M., 3.30 and 8.40 P. M.
The 9.15 A. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1.30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6.15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8.40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8.35 A. M., 5.15, and 7.05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7.30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11.50 A. M., and 3.05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2.35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7.20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare
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Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot
Office No. 12 South THIRD Street. 11 5

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
Trains will run on this road as follows:—
GOING SOUTH.
7.30 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 10.10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.
1.10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5.50 P. M.
7.30 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8.15 A. M.
6.40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8.15 A. M.
GOING NORTH.
6.40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7.20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.
9.23 A. M., Trough Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 12.40 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.
12.50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4.10 P., making close connection for points West, and connecting with later train Easton & E. R. R.
5.40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6.25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.
By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6.25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11.00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.
Passengers leaving Erie at 10.25, reach Oil City at 4.50 P. M., or can stop at Tidioute and return to Erie same day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 9.30 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7.00 A. M. next day, or at Erie at 4.00 P. M. same day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 12.50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6.00 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day
All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.
All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of train from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvineton with trains bound both East and West on P. & E. R. R.
NATHANIEL P. HOBART,
General Superintendent,
Warren and Franklin Railroads.

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1866, 1867.
From Thursday, November 22d, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 290 miles from Philadelphia.)
GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.
6.35 A. M., Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7.05 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9.10 A. M., and Oil City at 9.45 A. M.
1.30 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2.30 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4.15 P. M., and Oil City at 4.50 P. M.
GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.
Trains leave Oil City as follows:—
9.10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9.50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11.20 A. M., and at Irvineton at 12 noon, making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 A. M.
1.20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1.55 P. M.; Tidioute at 2.35 P. M., and at Irvineton at 4.15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8.25 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1.20 P. M.
All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pit Hole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Rouseville, Humboldt, Plumer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, &c.
All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points.
By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6.40 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9.45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 8.50 P. M., arrive at Irvineton at 4.22 P. M. next day, remain over night and take the 6.35 A. M. train South.
At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.
Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region.
ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Vine Street Ferry daily, as follows (Sundays excepted):—
Mail, with Freight.....7.30 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.....3.15 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC
Mail, with Freight.....1.25 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.....6.10 A. M.
Junction Accommodation, to Jackson and Intermediate stations, leaves Vine street.....5.30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Jackson.....6.30 A. M.
HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS leave Vine street ferry daily at 10.15 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at 7 and 8.15 P. M.
JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866.
Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7.30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6.30 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9.10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8.15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leave Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7.35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.10 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11.30, and Downingtown at 12.30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.10 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.30 and 8.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12.30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1.05 and 11.53 A. M., and 1.48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.
Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8.05 A. M., and 9.05 P. M., passing Reading at 4.40 and 10.51 A. M. and 11.30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2.45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11.30 A. M., and 7.11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7.36 A. M. and 1.40 and 4.15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD
Trains leave Auburn at 7.50 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Richings English Opera Troupe open the week's programme with the production of Balfe's charming opera, *The Rose of Castile*, with a cast embracing Miss Caroline Richings, Mrs. E. Seguin, Mrs. Boudinot, Messrs. Campbell, Castle, Seguin, Peakes, and Wylie.

To-morrow (Tuesday) the *Daughter of the Regiment* will be played, with a very fine cast.

An operatic Matinee will be given on Saturday.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This is the eighth and last week of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams' engagement. The *Shamrock* and the *Robber's Wife* will be presented to-night.

Next Monday evening Miss Helen Western commences an engagement.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—This is the fourth week of Mr. Fox's excellent pantomime called *Jack and Gill*. Mr. G. L. Fox also appears in his original character of "Sleepy Sam," in the new drama called *The Snow-Bird*. A similar double bill will be arranged for each evening this week.

Mrs. Drew announces that she will shortly produce Artemas Ward's new play, entitled *Ours*, a comedy that has been very successful in London and New York.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. D. P. Bowers will open a brief engagement this evening, with *Leah, the Forsaken*. Mr. J. C. McCollum will support her, in connection with the *corps dramatique* of the Walnut.

To-morrow evening, *Lady Audley's Secret*, and on Wednesday evening, *Diana; or, Love's Masquerade*, will be performed.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Fox's Combination Troupe have had much success during the past week, and will continue their varieties entertainment, assisted by an excellent ballet, every evening this week. The burlesque of *Lucretia Borgia* will be produced to-night.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, announce for this week the *Siamese Twins*, *The Stage-Struck Heroes*, *The Spectres' Frolic*, and various other attractions. Lehr and Simmons are "Twins," and Slocum, Norton, and Dixey are "Stage Struck."

THE "JAPS" AT HAND.—We are informed that the steamer which arrived from California yesterday brings out Mr. Marshall, the Manager and Business Agent of Professor Risley's Imperial Troupe of Japanese. So we may soon expect to see this new "wonder of the age" in our city. The "Japs" do very many curious feats.

THE CZKER CONCERTS.—We must direct the attention of our music-loving readers in an especial manner to the concerts of Master Richard Czker, to-morrow and Wednesday evenings, at the Assembly Buildings. James M. Wehli, a pianist of the greatest possible eminence, will assist him; as will also Signor Strini, Miss Nettie Sterling, of New York, and others. This will make a grand and most desirable combination, and, as an engagement in Paris has soon to be fulfilled, this may be the last opportunity of hearing it. Seats should therefore be secured without delay, as the concert will be of the most rare order of merit.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. MONROE.—On Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Samuel S. Monroe, D. D., who resided at Second and Linden streets, took the train for New York. At Point of Rocks, about three miles out from Jersey City, he fell from the rear platform of the train, and must have been instantly killed, as when found his neck was broken. It is supposed that he was taken ill in the cars and went upon the platform to get a breath of pure air, when he fell off in a fainting fit. He was not missed from this train, nor was the body discovered until the next train came upon it. The funeral will take place from the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Dr. Monroe was, perhaps, the most prominent divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Jersey. He entered the ministry in 1843, being about fifty years of age at the time of his death. During the whole course of his ministry he has been connected with the New Jersey Conferences, and has held the most important appointments within their limits. On the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Society, a year or two ago, Dr. Monroe was elected its Corresponding Secretary. To his untiring labors in this field of Christian work, the great success which has thus far attended the society is in a great measure owing. He has spent nearly the whole of his time in travelling over the country, preaching here and there, wherever he chanced to stop, and exhorting all those who were blessed with an abundance of worldly goods to part with a portion of them, that the Gospel might be properly supported in those portions of our own country where the people were less gifted in this respect. Dr. Monroe as a preacher was very successful, being gifted with more than ordinary oratorical powers. As a man, and especially as a Christian minister, his life was blameless, and his friendship deeply cherished by all who knew him.

AN UPROARIOUS INDIVIDUAL.—A man by the name of McKenna was arrested on Saturday by Officer Gilbert, for being drunk and disorderly. He struck a horse on the nose so hard that it bled profusely, and also assaulted a negro who was holding another horse. McKenna was committed to prison to sleep off the effects of the Jersey lightning he had imbibed, and was then released.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD was held this morning, at the city office of the Company, No. 230 Walnut street, with Mr. John Turner in the chair, and Mr. George P. Little acting as Secretary.

From the annual report, which was read, we learn that the increase in the business of 1866 over that of 1865 did not realize the expectations which had been formed. The main increase in the transportation, amounting to 240,875 tons, was in the items of coal, oil, and lumber. The total tonnage was as follows:—

1866	815,096
1865	534,973
Increase	280,121

The number of passengers carried was as follows:—

1866	695,415
1865	770,660
Decrease	75,244

The entire receipts during 1866 were as follows:—

Passengers	$734,725
Freight	1,744,299
Mail, etc.	62,027
Total, 1866	$2,541,051
Total, 1865	2,074,140
Increase	$466,911

This road, as is well known, is leased and run by the Pennsylvania Railroad, receiving from the latter thirty per cent. of the gross receipts, amounting in 1866 to $732,739. Out of this, $588,000 were paid as interest on the funded debt, and for contingent expenses, leaving as the profits of the Philadelphia and Erie for the year the sum of $144,739.

After the reading of the report the following-named gentlemen were elected managers:—Edward F. Gay, William G. Moorhead, Charles B. Wright, Henry Duhring, James D. Wetham, William A. Galbraith, C. P. Bayard, William S. Lane, Hugh W. Catherwood, James B. Montgomery.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 414 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4\5

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

BY THE CABLES.

Closing of the Diet by the King of Prussia.

BERLIN, February 9—Evening.—The King of Prussia has closed the Diet. He returned his thanks to that body for the cordial assistance extended to him, and strongly hoped for the unity of Germany. He also pointed out the necessity for permanent peace at home and abroad.

Both the King and his speech were enthusiastically received by the people.

Reduction of Mail Rates.

LONDON, February 9—Evening.—It has been officially announced by the officers of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, that on and after the 1st day of March next, the rates by cable will be reduced one half.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, February 9—Evening.—United States Five-twenties, 72¼. Erie Railroad, 39¼; Illinois Central, 80½; Consols, 91¼.

PARIS, February 9—Evening.—United States Five-twenties, 82½.

FRANKFORT, February 9.—Evening.—United States Five-twenties, 76¼.

WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 11.

The Non-Arrival of Surratt.

The Navy Department accounts for the non-arrival of the Swatara, with Surratt, by the fact that she is a third-rate steamer, carrying but a small quantity of coal, and is probably making her way under sail, with head winds.

Another Reconstruction Proposition.

It is expected that Mr. Bingham will bring forward a new reconstruction measure in the House to-day, coupling the Military Government bill with it, on the alternative that the South accept the Constitutional amendment and negro suffrage. Other propositions will doubtless be offered in the House, and it is not improbable that the whole question will be recommitted to the Reconstruction Committee.

The telegram sent from this city that Secretaries Seward and Stanton are to retire from the Cabinet, and that the latter is to have the Russian or Spanish mission, seems to have been intended to effect the resignation of Mr. Stanton. It is certain that he would not accept either of the foreign missions named, and there is no current occasion for him to leave the Cabinet.

A. B. Sloanaker for Collector of Revenue.

The name of A. B. Sloanaker has been sent into the Senate for the Collectorship of the First Pennsylvania Internal Revenue District.

Superintendent of the Mint.

Major Theodore McMurtie and Dr. Linderman are both applicants for the place of Superintendent of the United States Mint at Philadelphia. Colonel Thomas B. Florence is also an applicant for the position.

Union Pacific Railway.

The Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, disclaim any connection with the movement to induce Congress to rescind the provision of the law requiring the Pacific railroads to use only American iron. This Company considers not only that they are bound in good faith to adhere to this provision of the contract, but that the English rails now imported to this country are not such as they would wish, even if they had the power, to use in the construction of this great continental highway. They think this great work, national in location and management, should be built exclusively of national materials.

Condition of the Potomac.

The last night's breeze has again suspended navigation in the Potomac.

Senator Chandler on Impeachment.

Mr. Chandler made a severe attack on the President to-day, in the Senate, asserting that if the facts he stated were true, he, as one of the judges, did not hesitate to say that impeachment and conviction was inevitable.

The Supreme Court Contradicts Itself.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the District in the test oath case, will be delivered to-morrow by Chief Justice Carter. It is understood that it will sustain the rule requiring the test oath of the lawyers, and will thus be in conflict with the recent depision of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is expected that Judge Olin will deliver a dissenting opinion.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The Chair laid before the Senate the certificate of the Governor of Ohio, attesting the ratification of the proposed Constitutional amendment by the Legislature of Ohio. Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) reported adversely on the bill to allow members of Congress to serve as Directors of the Asylum for Disabled Volunteers, where they have been elected directors before their election to Congress. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Civil Rights bill as to extend its operation so that when the residents of any State, being citizens of the United States, are debarred from any of the privileges of citizens of such State, then all cases arising out of any offense against any such resident of the one part, and any citizen of such State so debarred from any of the privileges thereof on the other part shall be heard and delivered by the Courts of the United States, and not by the Courts of the State.

Mr. Sumner asked for its immediate consideration, which required unanimous consent.

Mr. Saulsbury objected, and the resolution goes over.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker proceeded, as the first business in order, to the call of the States for bills and joint resolutions for reference only. Under the call bills were introduced, read twice, and referred, as follows:—

By Mr. Blaine (Maine), to promote the interests of American commerce and ship-building.

By Mr. Rice (Maine), authorizing the purchase by the United States of the farm of the late Robert Isherwood. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. Dixon (R. I.), resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature, relative to a Breakwater at Black Island. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Ward (N. Y.), resolutions of the New York Legislature, in favor of giving Government aid to the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Walker (Ohio), for the relief of Mr. Peck, Minister resident and Consul-General at Hayti. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Eckley (Ohio), resolutions of the Ohio Legislature relative to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Eggleston (Ohio), a bill making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Delano (Ohio), to declare the ratification of the 14th article of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Julian (Ind.), providing a Government for Utah Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. Grinnell (Iowa), giving rations to the loyal representatives of Union soldiers who died in prison; mandatory of the joint resolution of July 25, 1866. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, with leave to report at any time.

Ship Disaster.

BOSTON, February 9.—The schooner Golden Age, from Provincetown, went ashore in Merring Cove last Saturday night, and will probably be a total loss. The crew were saved.

From Fort Laramie.

FORT LARAMIE, February 9.—Colonel Carrington, with the headquarters of the 10th Infantry, Major Morris commanding, and escort, arrived at this post to-day from Fort Phil. Kearney *en route* to Fort McPherson, his new headquarters.

On the 7th inst., while riding back to close up the train, Colonel Carrington's revolver struck his saddle and discharged its contents, wounding him in the thigh, the ball passing near the ventral artery. On his arrival Surgeon Schell removed the ball, thus saving amputation.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 11.—The building on the corner of Cass and Kenzie streets was destroyed by fire last night. The loss was about $40,000, insured for $16,000 in the Home Insurance Company, of New Haven, the Home, of Cincinnati, and local Companies.

The principal losers are Messrs. Page and Sprague, dealers in oils and varnishes.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 11.—The weather is clear, the thermometer at 20 degrees.

Mr. P. M. Quinlan, formerly connected with the Cincinnati press, died yesterday.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands at 33½c. Flour dull and declining; sales of 4500 bbls. State, $9·15@12; Ohio, $11·10@13·40; Western, $9·15@12·50; Southern, $10·90@16·50. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull; sales of 7500 bushels mixed Western, $1·14½. Oats dull; sales of 13,000 bushels Western at 69@63c; State at 69c. Provisions quiet and dull; Dressed Hogs firm at 9¼@10¼. Whisky dull. Rye dull. Barley dull and declining.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOTS.

Report of the Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—Hon. T. D. Elliot and Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, a majority of the Committee appointed at the last session to investigate the circumstances of the riots of last summer in New Orleans, have submitted their report to the House of Representatives.

After reciting the resolution under which they were appointed, they state that meetings were held in New Orleans and in Washington—that 197 witnesses were examined, of whom 139 were in the former city, and that of these 47 were examined at the request of citizens of New Orleans. The direct cause of the riots was the reassembling of the Convention to form a State Constitution, which met originally in April, 1864, under military proclamation of Major-General Banks, and which had formed a Constitution, which was ratified by the people in September, 1864, and under which a State Government had been formed and gone into operation. The Convention had then adjourned subject to the call of the President—"for any cause, or in case the Constitution should not be ratified." As the Constitution was ratified, the Convention was to be called together under the power conveyed in the first phrase, "for any cause," if at all. The President, Honorable E. H. Durell, did not feel authorized to issue a call, but R. K. Howell, appointed President *pro tem.* at an informal meeting of delegates, did issue such a call for a meeting on the 30th July, 1866, for the purpose of forming a State Convention "in harmony with the General Government;" and this call was concurred in by the Governor, J. Madison Wells, who issued a proclamation for the election of delegates to fill vacancies. The Committee, in regard to this call, say that the only action contemplated at the meeting of July 30 was the ascertainment officially of existing vacancies, and if a quorum of members should appear it was proposed to postpone all further action until such vacancies should be filled and the writs of election for the choice of members from unrepresented districts should be complied with, and the whole State represented. These elections were ordered to be held on the third day of September. The whole State being represented, it was then intended to consider certain articles in amendment of the Constitution and have them submitted to the whole people for their action. If approved by the people, the Constitution thus amended was to be submitted to Congress.

[The report here proceeds at great length to give the facts of the outbreak upon sworn statements, but as these have all been published, it is not necessary to rehearse them here. General Baird is exonerated from all blame, most of which is thrown by the evidence upon the Mayor and the Rebel police.]

Hannah Lemon Woodruff.

This estimable and widely known lady died on the 7th inst., in the ninetieth year of her age, at Perth Amboy, N. J., where she has resided for the past sixty years, in an ancient mansion, remarkable for having been the residence, at different periods, of a colonial Governor, Gen. George Washington, Commodore Truxton, and Commodore Lewis. She was the daughter of Thomas Lewis, of Marblehead, Mass., one of the most prominent merchants of the eighteenth century, and sister of Commodore Jacob Lewis, commander of the United States naval forces in New York harbor and other localities during the war of 1812, whom she accompanied to the Isle of France, at which place he was United States Consul in the latter part of last century. She married Lieutenant Abner Woodruff, United States Navy, who served under Commodore Bainbridge during the war with Tripoli and the war of 1812.

Murders in Texas.

Two ruffians, calling themselves Bradley Dean and Harry Dillard, murdered a negro for his money in Polk county recently, and only got fifteen dollars. A Dr. Taliaferro shot Mr. Tilman Smith at Mount Pleasant, Titus county, lately; and a few days afterwards, near the same place, a man named Morris shot Mr. John Culp.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 11

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 U S 6s '81....Reg.	108½	10 sh Lit Sch R.	34
$2000 Phila & E 6s	91½	10 sh Leh V scr.	17¼
$10900 Pa R 2d 6s	97½	100 sh Read R.	52½
$100 Sch N 7 p c b l	84	1000 do.	s10. 52·31
22 sh Man & M Bk, b 30	22	500 sh Ocean Oil	s30. 22½
76 sh Sp & Pine	2d. 31	100 sh Sch Nav.	22½

SECOND BOARD.

$500 N Pa 10s	55.117	300 sh Read R.	b30. 52½
$4000 N Penna 6s	90	7 do.	52¾
$1000 Lehigh 6s '84	71½	50 sh Leh V	63½
25 sh Cam & Am R	131½	300 sh Hyde Farm	⅛
25 do...scrip	48½	100 sh St Nich C	1·56

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—
PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1867.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the name of HARDING & GARDNER has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by P. A. HARDING, at No. 413 ARCH Street.

[2 8 6t*] P. A. HARDING,
A. C. GARDNER.

COPARTNERSHIP.
PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1867.

The undersigned will continue the WHOLESALE STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS BUSINESS, at the old stand, No. 413 ARCH Street, under the name and style of

P. A. HARDING & CO.

P. HARDING, J. D. BROWN, R. HAFLEIGH.

USE THE

"BRONCHOIDS"

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Etc. Etc.

ALLEN'S "BRONCHOIDS,"

Also invaluable for Clearing and Strengthening the Voice.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

None genuine without the written signature of

JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr.,

SOLE PROPRIETOR

SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 17 mths\6t

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flower furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 mrp

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,
On Tuesday Evening,

12th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be offered about 125 modern oil paintings, of the American and English schools, comprising landscapes, river and mountain views, figure and mountain pieces, etc., all mounted in gold leaf frames. Now open for examination. [11 23

SALE OF FINELY-CARVED AGATE, BARDIGLIO AND AMARMO VASES, BRONZE CLOCKS, FIGURES, AND GROUPES, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, GILT CANDELABRAS, Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,

February 13, at 10 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a fine collection of the above mentioned articles, including five superior bronze 31-day clocks, all the importation of a well-known firm.

The collection will be ready for examination on Tuesday, 12th instant. 2 7 5t

SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,

Made recently by WILLIAM STOKES BOYD, Esq., of this city, and will be sold on account of his going to Europe,

B. SCOTT, Jr., will sell at auction,
On Thursday Evening,

February 14, at 7½ o'clock, a private collection of modern oil paintings, by leading artists of the Flemish, Dusseldorf, Dutch, French, and English schools. Among the artists represented are—

FOREIGN.

Baumgartner,	Scardino,
Taeckel.	Canaletti,
Conte,	Van Tleghan,
Pymentier,	Nicholas Poussin,
J. N. T. Van Starkenborgh,	Seignac,
Chs. Leickert,	Eversen,
Laurent de Beul,	H. De Buel,
Costa,	A. Barland,
Carter,	A. Hulk,
Van Severndonck,	Mearns.

AMERICAN.

T. Moran,	S. J. Ferris,
Rembrandt Peale,	X. Smith,
T. Birch,	G. F. Bensell,
G. B. Wood, Jr.,	H. Lewis,
Mary Smith,	Smillie,
E. Leuze,	A. Gerlach,
H. Heimick,	W. Stanford Mason,
D. R. Knight, †	W. E. Winner, and others

The paintings will be on view, with catalogues, day and evening, until 10 o'clock, at the southeast gallery Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, where they will remain until evening of sale. 2 11 4t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK
AUCTIONEERS,
518 No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SPRING SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN, AND HOSIERY GOODS, ETC. ETC., BY CATALOGUE,
On Wednesday,

February 13, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock. [2 5 7t
Catalogue and samples early on the morning of sale.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 2500 DOZEN LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, TOWELS, TOWELLING, TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE LINEN, LINEN DIAPER, Etc., by catalogue,
On Wednesday next, February 13.

Included in our sale on Wednesday will be found—
— dozen ladies' 5-8 plain and hemstitched L. C. Handkerchiefs, from low to finest numbers imported.
— dozen gents' 5-4 plain, hemmed, and colored border Handkerchiefs.
— dozen, a full line of linen towels.
do. a full line super linen table cloths and napkins.
— lots linen diaper, from medium to fine qualities.
do. linen table, damask, shirting linen, etc.
do. Marseilles quilts, bed spreads, bureau covers, etc., comprising a full and most desirable assortment of new goods, just landed, which will be found worthy of special attention.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRT FRONTS, ETC.
Also, a full assortment of ladies' furnishing goods, waists, shirts, drawers, chemises, gents' linen and Union shirt fronts, linen bosoms and Belknap shirts, etc. Also, an invoice of gents' new style silk ties, scarfs, fancy ties, etc.

500 DOZEN KID GLOVES.
Also, on Wednesday morning—
500 dozen ladies' and gents' superior quality kid gloves, black and white and choice spring colors, superior quality, for best city sales.

POCKET WALLETS AND NOTIONS.
250 lots ladies' and gents' pocket wallets, of superior quality, for first-class sales.
Also, notions, buttons, trimmings, fancy goods, cotton, etc.

1500 DOZEN CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS.
Also, 1000 dozen ladies' mechanical, whalebone, and cane corsets, in regularly assorted sizes, being the largest and most desirable assortment ever offered to the city jobbing or retail trade.

Also, 500 dozen new style steel spring hoop skirts.
SUSPENDERS—Also, an invoice of men's and boys' web and gum suspenders, in great variety. [2 11 2t

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

UNDERWEAR ETC.

THE LARGEST VARIETY

AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22 mwfs

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S
STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $24; do. silk mixed, only $24; Black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,
	CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....62 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100
Cash Boxes or small tin Boxes to Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Prices Very Low.

Great Depression in the Woollen Trade.

Fine Mixed Coatings, half price.
Super French Black Cloths.
Biolley and Zamboni Cassimeres.
All-wool Cassimeres for Boys, 75 cents.
Good Stout All-wool Cassimeres, 90 cents.
Very Heavy All-wool Cassimeres, $1 00.
Elegant Mixed Cassimeres, $1·25.
Mixed Cassimeres, for Spring Wear, $1·25.
Extra Weight, for Business Suits, $1 50.
Double Twist Heavy Cassimeres, $1·75.
Very Elegant Cassimeres, $2·00.

FLANNELS.

WIDE DOMET FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, 35 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL WIDE FLANNELS, 37 CENTS.
HEAVY GOOD WIDE SHAKER, 62 CENTS.
BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, ALL WIDTHS.
1 BALE GREY TWILLED FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN TOWELS, $1·50 PER DOZEN.
LARGE DINNER NAPKINS, $2·00 PER DOZEN.
500 DOZEN TOWELS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
300 DOZEN NAPKINS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HAND-LOOM TABLE LINENS, 65 CENTS.

CALICOES.

18 CENT CALICOES FOR SPRING, BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
SPRING STYLE CALICOES, NOW OPEN.
WIDE SPRING CHINTZES.

COTTON GOODS.

Still Further Reductions in

WIDE SHEETINGS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE.

BE CAREFUL TO GET OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

FOR SALE BY

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 6mrp§

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR,

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain,
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths.
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses.
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN,
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES,
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE. JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have hereto ore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length all of our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 30 springs $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of styles, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No 628 ARCH Street,
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.

Have just opened from New York auction sales, and other sources, several lots of GOODS BELOW GOLD PRICES.

50 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
Large size Huckaback Towels, 25, 35, and 45c.
Large size Satin Damask Towels, 58c.
100 dozen Linen Doylies, at $1, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, and $1·75 per dozen.
A large assortment of Linen Napkins, $2·45 up to $8 per dozen.
Linen Bird-Eye for Children's Aprons, 40, 50, 62½, 75, and 87½c.; very cheap.
Scotch Diaper by the piece, very cheap.
Linen Huckaback Toweling, 31, 35, and 40c.; very fine quality.
8-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 68c. per yard.
7-4 Bleached Table Linens, 90c. per yard.
8-4 do. do. do. $1·12 per yard.
8-4 Table Linens, a job lot, very heavy, $1·25 per yard.
Linen Table Cloths, 2½ yards long, $2·50.
A large assortment Shirting Linens.
Heavy Homewife Linens.

WHITE GOODS—WHITE GOODS.

Just opened, 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambrics, from 25c, up to 56c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices.
Several lots of White Brilliants, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents.
Do. do. Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents—very cheap.
150 pieces Nainsook Plaid Muslins, handsome large Plaids, very cheap.
White Marseilles and Piques, 37½, 50c., up to $1 a yard.
Several lots of Victoria Lawns, very cheap.
Several lots of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs to sell, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, and 28c.
Gents' Hdkfs, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Several lots of Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs, very cheap.
Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs, 37½, 44, 50, and 56c.
Lace Border Hdkfs., 31 cts.
A large assortment of Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings, a cheap lot of Dimity Bands, Etc., Etc.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading makes of Muslins at the very lowest prices,
Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, Amoskeag A, Whitinsville, Whitney, and Trenton Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
American Calicoes and Ginghams.

PRICE & WOOD,
Northwest cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Just opened, 50 pieces French Lawns, 20 cents, slightly soiled, worth 37½. 10 22§

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

Above Race,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

Another case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents; 3 cases sold within 30 days.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, well-known make, 25 cents.
Bleached Muslins, all prices, and as low as the lowest.
Unbleached Muslins, lowest market prices.
One bale 7-8 Domet Flannels, 31 cents.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannels, 37 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 33 cents up.
American Delaines, new and choice styles.
American Prints, handsome styles.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62 cents, etc.
Bird-eye Diaper, $2·25, $2·50, $3·00, $3·50, etc.
Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Hand-loom and unbleached Table Linens.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50 cents, etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1·75, over 60 dozen sold.
Honeycomb and Alhambra Quilts, etc.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Hosiery, cheap.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents.
Canton Flannels, at reduced prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, reduced.
SOMETHING NEW AND CHEAP EVERY DAY.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

NOW READY

ALL SILK.

New Styles Fancy Ribbons,
Plain Cord-Edge Bonnet Ribbons,
Cord-Edge Trimming Ribbons,
Belt Ribbons,
Neck Ties, Etc. Etc.,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,

FOR SALE BY

WERNER ITSCHNER & CO.,

NO. 233 CHESNUT ST.

Also, A LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED SILKS, RIBBONS, CLOTHS, KID GLOVES, CRAPES, SEWING SILKS, ETC. ETC. 1 3 wmst

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,

Is Selling his Entire Stock, Comprising Every Variety of

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.

At and below cost of importation, prior to removal to

GIRARD ROW, [2 6 12s

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH